MISSOURI CHILD FATALITY REVIEW PROGRAM ANNUAL REPORT 1998



Multi-disciplinary
Investigators of Child Abuse

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STATE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM

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January 5, 2000

Dear Friends:

Enclosed is a copy of the 1998 Annual report for the Missouri Child Fatality Review Program (CFRP).

The data collection and analysis for this report occurred amidst multiple changes in calendar year 1999. The CFRP was relocated from Division of Family Services to Division of Legal Services in the Missouri Department of Social Services in January 1999. The intra-departmental relocation went smoothly. The physical office was relocated in June 1999 to 2724 Merchants Drive, Jefferson City, MO 65109 and personnel were reorganized in anticipation of exciting changes in the upcoming months.

It is with regret that I mention that the Unit suffered the loss of Richard P. Easter, Investigative Manager who died June 6, 1999. With great pride, the Unit proceeded in their duties and would like those of you who knew Richard to join them in honoring him for his well known success as a child advocate for all children.

The year 1999 activities have included the formulation and completion of a Task Force dedicated to the review of CFRP work. The Task Force findings are currently being incorporated into the duties of the newly appointed State Child Fatality Review Panel. Legislative enhancements, issuance of promulgated rules and a streamlining of the current program are anticipated. Prevention and education components of the program are to be enhanced in the very near future.

I wish to commend the local communities for their ongoing diligence in the collection of data included in this report. Their efforts are the strength of the Missouri Program.

We are looking forward to serving Missouri as the coordinating state agency for improved multidisciplinary team approach investigations, providing training and technical assistance to any local agency for child investigations and facilitating education and prevention programs in your County.

Sincerely,

Mary J. Browning

Director

Department of Social Services Mission Statement

To maintain or improve the quality of life for the people of the state of Missouri by providing the best possible services to the public, with respect, responsiveness and accountability, which will enable individuals and families to better fulfill their potential.

Child Fatality Review Program Mission Statement

To promote more accurate identification and reporting of childhood fatalities, through local child fatality review panels, which will enable development of prevention strategies to address identified trends and patterns of risk, and improve coordination of services for the children and families of the state of Missouri.

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MISSOURI CHILD FATALITY REVIEW PROGRAM

BACKGROUND

In 1989, a cooperative study conducted by the Departments of Social Services and Health and the University of Missouri found that a significant number of child deaths (birth through age five) were not being accurately reported. The study revealed the causes of death were also not being adequately investigated or identified. As a result, a task force was appointed in August 1990 by Gary Stangler, Director of the Department of Social Services, to further study child fatalities. The task force made recommendations that became the basis for House Bill 185 (HB 185) which established a statewide, county-based system of child fatality review panels. This bill passed and became law (RSMo 210.192) effective August 28, 1991, and was implemented on January 1, 1992.

The law requires that every county in Missouri, and the City of St. Louis, establish a multi-disciplinary Child Fatality Review Program (CFRP) panel to examine the deaths that occur in Missouri of all children from birth through age 14. Effective January 1, 1995, the program population was expanded to include children through age 17. Under CFRP, counties have been grouped into regions, with regional coordinators (who live and have primary jobs in the regions they represent). Regional coordinators offer oversight, technical assistance and systematic evaluation to the counties in their region. The State Technical Assistance Team (STAT) assists the regions and the individual CFRP panels with training and investigative assistance. An appointed state panel, whose membership reflects the multi-disciplinary nature of the county panels, provides oversight and makes recommendations for change and refinement.

The law established a mechanism for the legal exchange of information between cooperating disciplines and agencies. If the death of a child meets specific criteria, it is referred to the county's CFRP panel. Unlike an inquest, no vote or consensus of opinion is sought at the conclusion of the panel review. Deaths reviewed by CFRP panels do not constitute an attempt to criminalize child deaths. Rather, the panels examine reasons for child deaths and ways to prevent them.

CFRP panels consist of local community professionals who attempt to identify the causes and circumstances surrounding the deaths of children by bringing their own expertise and skills to the review. The value of the panel's work is measured by the improvement in the services provided by the individual participating disciplines. The collection and interpretation of findings of a comprehensive review of child fatalities by each county can be used to determine trends, target prevention strategies, identify specific family/community needs or, when appropriate, support criminal justice intervention. The findings of each CFRP panel review are sent to STAT where they become valuable, retrievable statistics linked to birth and death data, as well as reports to the Division of Family Services, Child Abuse/Neglect hotline.

Identification of reasons for child deaths can lead to possible prevention methods. However, specific case details are never divulged or discussed beyond review. Reviews are not open to the public. Each panel and its members are advocates for the health and welfare of every child in their community; this

includes the reasonable preservation of privacy.

Regional in-service training is conducted annually. Individual panel training, both scheduled and upon county request, is provided as necessary. STAT also makes CFRP-related presentations to professional and community/civic organizations.

STATE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM

Beginning as an implementation team for the Child Fatality Review Program, the State Technical Assistance Team (STAT) is a children's response unit of integrated, managed services. STAT's programs and partnerships enhance child protection at the community level while being minimally intrusive to victims, families and others. An organized, coordinated and timely evaluation of a child's death is a benefit to every level of the investigative process. The Missouri model is based on concurrent panel review versus retrospective review as a means of positively reinforcing each involved discipline's mandates.

To address the volume and complexity of child death-related issues in the major urban areas (Jackson County, St. Louis County and St. Louis City), individual urban models were created to address special requirements. While these panels do not have individual meetings for each death, they have information gathering and communication systems that, in fact, make their reviews immediate and concurrent.

Because the demands of the three major urban panels are so great, the Division of Legal Services provides full-time staffing to support their efforts. The Urban Case Coordinator (UCC) positions were created with the sole purpose of assisting the urban panels to meet their program objectives. Beyond offering staff assistance to the panels, the UCC coordinates community services and programs to benefit children and families and to reduce initial and repeat fatalities in the highest risk settings. This follow-up approach encourages the integration and coordination of services from the entire spectrum of community agencies.

Beyond the fatality and sexual abuse programs, STAT is perceived by many as an "omni-source" of information for the entire multi-disciplinary community of professionals dealing with child abuse and neglect events. The unit includes seven centralized positions (unit manager, technical investigator, four field investigators and one clerical position) and three "outposted" Urban Case Coordinators. The responsibilities of the unit are described below:

- Implement, support and institutionalize the Child Fatality Review Program (RSMo 210.192).
 - Develop and support an efficient and effective delivery system (regional coordinators, urban case coordinators, state child fatality review panel, etc.).
 - Train and maintain 115 county-based child fatality review panels.
 - Provide services and assistance to the panels and individual panel members when requested.
 - Collect information and data to identify patterns posing risks to children.

- Encourage communities, organizations and agencies to develop deterrent and prevention strategies to reduce injuries and child fatalities.
- Organize and develop multi-disciplinary teams to investigate serious sexual abuse involving children (HB 1370 RSMo 660.520, 210.110 et seq).
 - Organize and train multi-disciplinary teams throughout the state.
 - Provide expertise and direct assistance in cases meeting criteria for involvement.
- Be an accessible and responsive information resource (24 hours a day, 365 days a year, via 800 number, pagers, on-call investigators) to the entire investigative community including DFS, law enforcement, coroner/medical examiners, prosecutors, juvenile court staff, and health professionals.
 - Answer specific procedural questions relative to the child fatality and sexual abuse programs.
 - Provide referral, technical and informational support (literature searches, medical
 consults, prosecution support, etc.) concerning all types of child maltreatment including
 physical abuse and other incidents outside the fatality and sexual abuse programs. STAT
 recognizes that many child fatalities are the end result of uninterrupted patterns of abuse
 and neglect.
 - Utilize data gathered from actual cases to demonstrate the predictability and preventability of childhood injuries and fatalities through awareness programs and training.

Missouri Incident Fatalities

During 1998, 1,267 children less than 18 years of age died in Missouri (Figure 1) down slightly from the previous year. Of those, 1,136 were determined to be Missouri incident fatalities and therefore subject to review. The majority of deaths (713) had a clear, unsuspicious cause and were not referred for further review. The remaining 423 had an indication for review, and of those 100% were reviewed by panels.

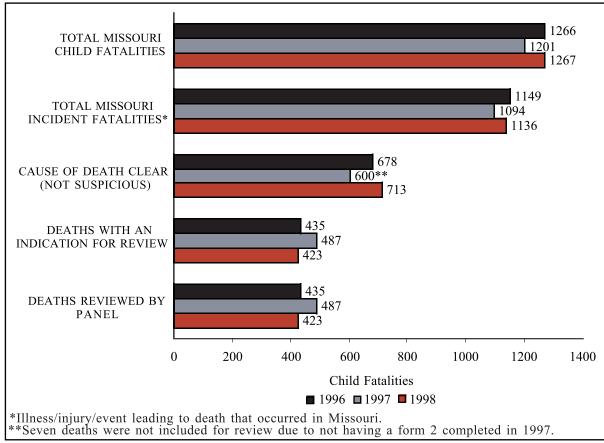
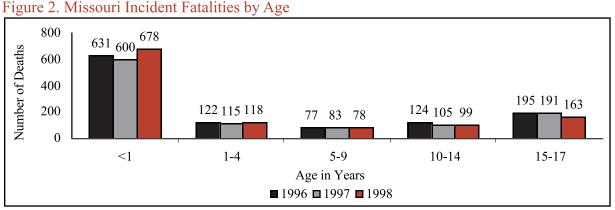


Figure 1. Missouri Child Fatalities vs. Missouri Incident Fatalities

From 1996 to 1998, the majority of Missouri incident fatalities involved children less than 1 year of age (Figure 2).



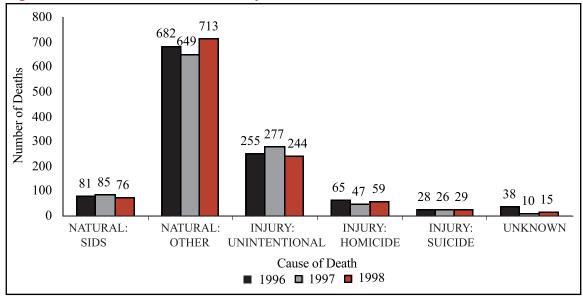
The proportion of males to females, as well as the racial proportion, remained relatively constant between 1996 to 1998 (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Missouri Incident Fatalities by Sex and Race

SEX	1996	1997	1998	RACE	1996	1997	1998
FEMALE	458	447	479	WHITE	833	774	781
MALE	691	645	657	BLACK	293	298	346
UNKNOWN_	0	2	0	OTHER	23	22	9
_	1,149	1,094	1,136		1,149	1,094	1,136

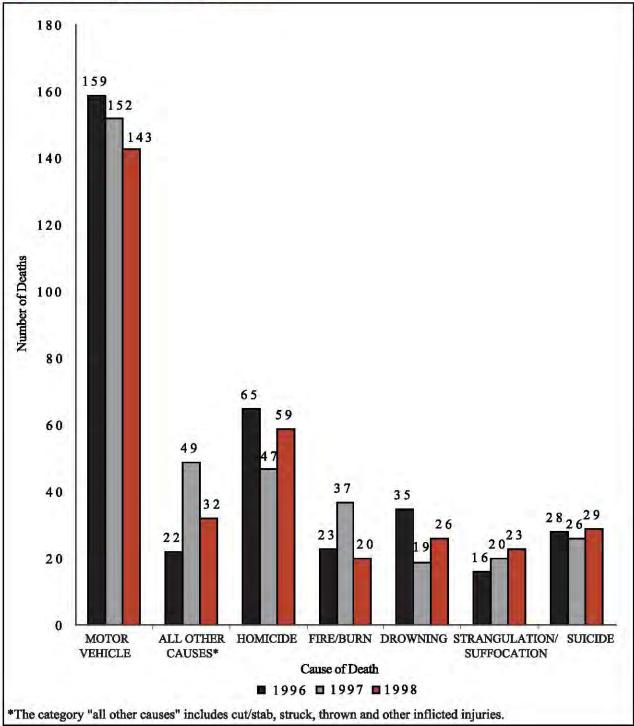
As shown in Figure 4, 69% (789) of all deaths in 1998 were the result of natural causes. This was a slight increase from 1997 when 67% (734) were the result of natural causes. Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS) was the cause of 76 deaths in 1998 representing 10% of natural cause deaths and 7% of all deaths. Homicides in 1998 (59) (5%--of all incident fatalities) increased by 26% from 1997 levels (47) (4%).

Figure 4. Missouri Incident Fatalities by Cause



Injuries were the cause of 332 deaths in 1998 (29%) compared to 350 deaths in 1997 (32%) and 348 deaths in 1996 (30%). Motor vehicle injuries were the leading cause of injury death in 1998 (143) (43%), 1997 (152) (43%) and 1996 (159) (46%). Fire/burn deaths decreased by 46% from 37 in 1997 to 20 in 1998 (Figure 5).

Figure 5. Leading Causes of Injury Deaths



Note: In 1998, there were a total of 145 motor vehicle fatalities, 2 were classified as homicides and were not included in the total number reported for motor vehicle fatalities. Fire/burn injuries were the cause of 24 deaths, 4 were classified as homicides. Drownings were the cause of 32 deaths, 2 were not reviewed by a panel and were not included in the reported total, 2 were classified as homicides, and 2 were classified as motor vehicle fatalities.

The number of deaths occurring monthly remained fairly constant during 1998 with a slight decline in February and a slight rise in November. The peak month for 1996 was August compared to 1997 which reported a drop in August (Figures 6A and 6B).

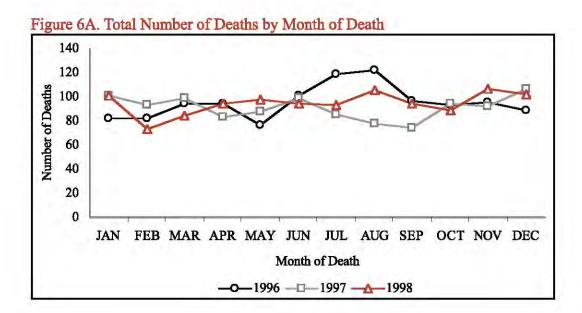


Figure 6B. Total Number of Deaths by Month of Death

	1996	1997	1998
JAN	82	101	101
FEB	82	93	73
MAR	95	99	84
APR	94	83	94
MAY	77	88	98
JUN	101	99	95
JUL	119	86	93
AUG	122	78	106
SEP	97	74	94
OCT	93	94	89
NOV	96	92	107
DEC	89	107	102

NATURAL

DEATHS

Illness/Natural Cause Deaths

Illness/Natural causes were responsible for the deaths of 713 children in 1998, representing 62.8% of all Missouri incident fatalities.

As shown in Figure 7, children less than 1 year of age comprised the largest group of illness/natural cause deaths in 1998 (550) (77%), 1997 (478) (74%) and 1996 (509) (75%).

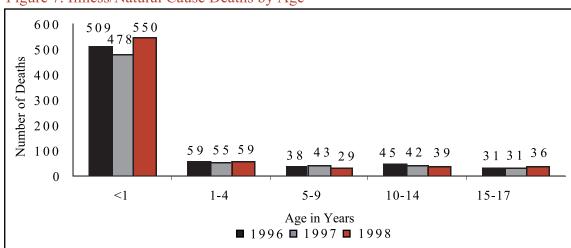


Figure 7. Illness/Natural Cause Deaths by Age

From 1996 to 1998, the majority of illness/natural cause deaths involved white males. There were no significant changes from 1996 to 1998 in male to female and black to white proportions (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Illness/Natural Cause Deaths by Sex and Race

SEX	1996	1997	1998	RACE	1996	1997	1998
FEMALE	282	288	314	WHITE	481	455	474
MALE	400	359	399	BLACK	185	182	232
UNKNOWN	0	2	0	OTHER	16	12	7_
_	682	649	713		682	649	713

Illness/Natural Cause Deaths (continued)

Children 3 days old or less made up the majority of illness/natural cause deaths in 1996 (305), 1997 (284), and 1998 (359). Thirty-three percent in 1996 (223), 32% in 1997 (208), and 39% in 1998 (279) of all illness/natural cause deaths involved children less than 1 day old (Figure 9).

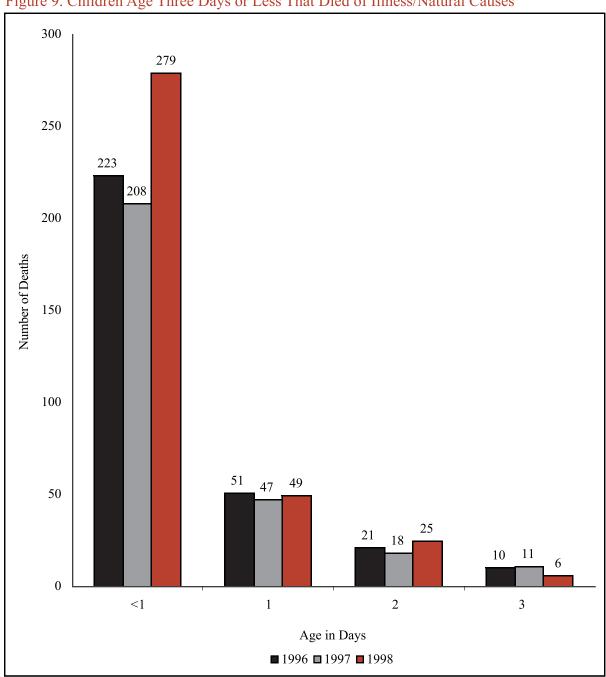


Figure 9. Children Age Three Days or Less That Died of Illness/Natural Causes

Illness/Natural Cause Deaths (continued)

The number of illness/natural cause deaths remained fairly constant for 1998, with the lowest number (46) occurring in February and the peak (66) occurring in November. February of 1998 marked a substantial drop compared to the same month in 1997 (65). However, November of 1998 marked an almost equally substantial rise compared to November of 1997 (48) (Figures 10A and 10B).

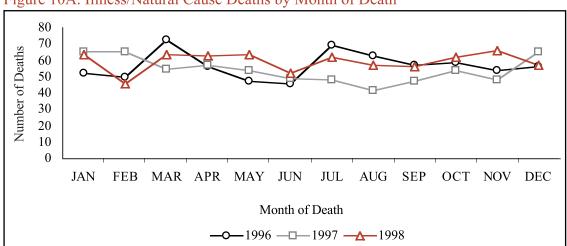


Figure 10A. Illness/Natural Cause Deaths by Month of Death

Figure 10B. Illness/Natural Cause Deaths by Month of Death

	1996	1997	1998
JAN	52	65	64
FEB	50	65	46
MAR	73	55	64
APR	56	57	63
MAY	47	54	64
JUN	46	49	52
JUL	69	48	62
AUG	63	42	57
SEP	57	47	56
OCT	59	54	62
NOV	54	48	66
DEC	56	65	57

SIDS (Sudden Infant Death Syndrome)

SIDS resulted in the deaths of 76

children under the age of 1 year during 1998.

As shown in Figure 11, SIDS fatalities peaked at ages 1 and 2 months in 1998 (17) (22%), and age 1 month in 1997 (22) (26%). In 1996, the peak occurred at 3 months of age (21) (26%).

25 22 21 19 20 17 17 Number of Deaths 15 13 10 10 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 10 Age in Months **■** 1996 **■** 1997 **■** 1998

Figure 11. SIDS Fatalities by Age

The majority of SIDS fatalities involved white, male children from 1996 to 1998 (Figure 12).

Figure 12. SIDS Fatalities by Sex and Race

		,					
SEX	1996	1997	1998	RACE	1996	1997	1998
FEMALE	35	32	29	WHITE	52	54	49
MALE	46	53	47	BLACK	28	29	27
_	81	85	76	OTHER	1	2	0
					81	85	76

SIDS (continued)

The majority of children that died of SIDS were found positioned on their stomach with their face down in 1996 (23) (28%), 1997 (25) (29%), and 1998 (22) (29%) (Figure 13).

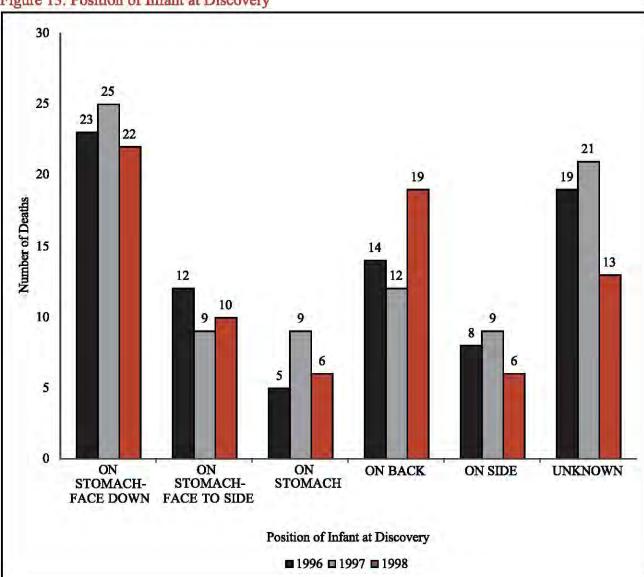


Figure 13. Position of Infant at Discovery

SIDS (continued)

During 1998, 1.0 child died of SIDS for every 1,000 live births. The peak SIDS rate occurred in 1993 with 1.5 SIDS deaths for every 1,000 live births (Figure 14).

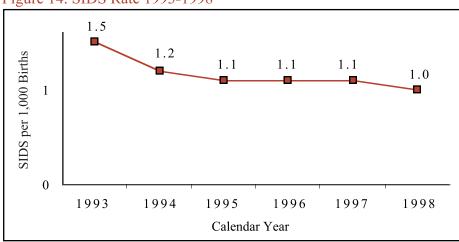


Figure 14. SIDS Rate 1993-1998

During the 3 year period of 1993 to 1995, Missouri averaged 95 SIDS deaths per year. In contrast, during the 3 year period of 1996 to 1998, Missouri averaged 81 SIDS deaths per year, representing a 15% decrease (Figure 15).

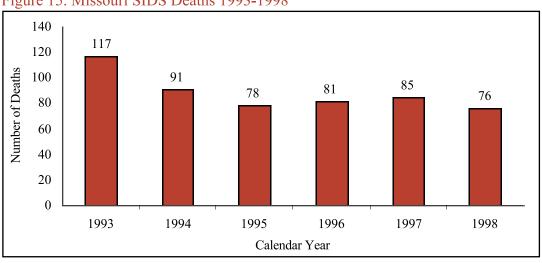


Figure 15. Missouri SIDS Deaths 1993-1998

SIDS (continued)

The number of SIDS deaths peaked at 10 in 1998, during the months of January and September. In 1997, the peak occurred in March (13), whereas in 1996 the peak occurred in September (12) (Figures 16A and 16B).

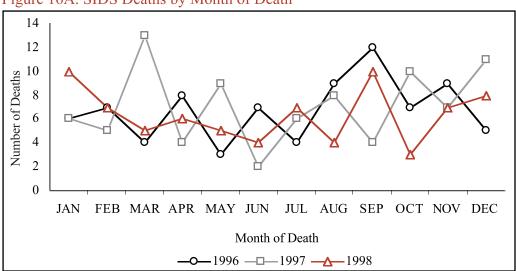


Figure 16A. SIDS Deaths by Month of Death

Figure 16B. SIDS Deaths By Month of Death

0	,		
	1996	1997	1998
JAN	6	6	10
FEB	7	5	7
MAR	4	13	5
APR	8	4	6
MAY	3	9	5
JUN	7	2	4
JUL	4	6	7
AUG	9	8	4
SEP	12	4	10
OCT	7	10	3
NOV	9	7	7
DEC	5	11	8

NON-NATURAL

DEATHS

Motor Vehicle Fatalities*

Motor vehicle accidents resulted in 143 deaths during 1998,

representing 43.1% of injury-related deaths.

As shown in Figure 17, 47.6% of motor vehicle fatalities involved children older than 14 years of age in 1998. In comparison, over 50% of motor vehicle fatalities involved children older than 14 years of age in 1996 (85) and 1997 (87), marking a slight decrease in fatalities for this age group in 1998.

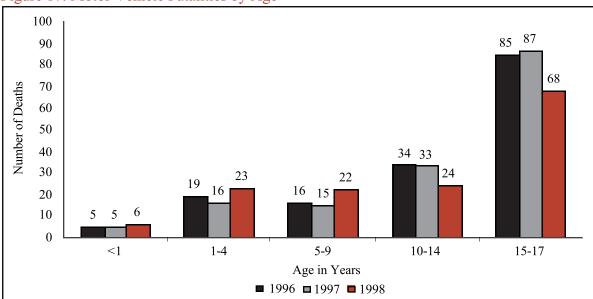


Figure 17. Motor Vehicle Fatalities by Age

The majority of victims of motor vehicle fatalities from 1996 to 1998 involved white, male children (Figure 18).

Figure 18. Motor Vehicle Fatalities by Sex and Race

SEX	1996	1997	1998	RACE	1996	1997	1998
FEMALE	59	74	53	WHITE	138	125	130
MALE	100	78	90	BLACK	18	24	12
_	159	152	143	OTHER	3	3	1
				_	159	152	143

^{*}There were a total of 145 motor vehicle fatalities for 1998, 2 deaths were classified as homicides and were not included in the final number of motor vehicle fatalities.

Motor Vehicle Fatalities (continued)

A 6-year-old was killed when a car driven by her mother struck an on-coming vehicle. The child, riding unrestrained, was ejected onto the highway. She died as a result of massive head injuries.

- ~Riding unrestrained is the greatest risk factor for death and injury among child occupants of motor vehicles.
- ~Misuse of child safety seats is widespread. It is estimated that throughout the United States, as many as 80% of children who are placed in child safety seats are improperly restrained. ~The back seat is the safest place for children to ride.

In 1998, 34% (49) of children killed in motor vehicle accidents were pedestrians, compared to 26% in 1997 (40) and 20% in 1996 (32). However, the number of passenger fatalities dropped from 56 (37%) in 1997 to 40 (28%) in 1998 (Figure 19).

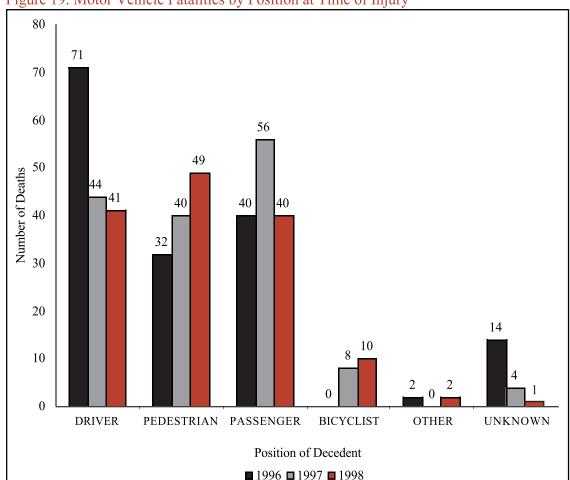


Figure 19. Motor Vehicle Fatalities by Position at Time of Injury

Motor Vehicle Fatalities (continued)

From 1996 to 1998, the number of motor vehicle fatalities remained relatively low between the months of January through May. August was the peak month for 1996 (26) and 1998 (21). June, however, was the peak month in 1997 (23) (Figures 20A and 20B).

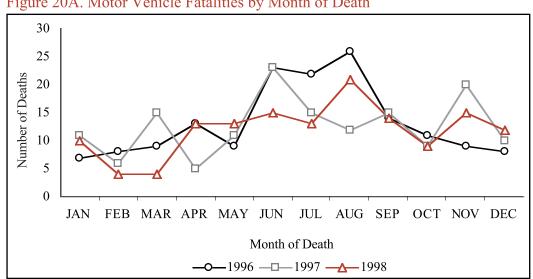


Figure 20A. Motor Vehicle Fatalities by Month of Death

Figure 20B. Motor Vehicle Fatalities by Month of Death

	1996	1997	1998
JAN	7	11	10
FEB	8	6	4
MAR	9	15	4
APR	13	5	13
MAY	9	11	13
JUN	23	23	15
JUL	22	15	13
AUG	26	12	21
SEP	14	15	14
OCT	11	9	9
NOV	9	20	15
DEC	8	10	12

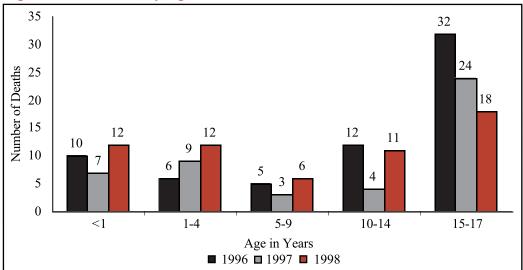
Homicides

Homicide was the cause of 59 deaths in 1998,

representing 17.8%, of injury-related deaths.

During the period of 1996 through 1998, the majority of homicide fatalities involved children aged 15 to 17 years. The number of fatalities in that age group ranged from 32 in 1996 to 18 in 1998 (Figure 21).

Figure 21. Homicides by Age



The number of homicides involving female children increased from 12 (26%) in 1997 to 19 (32%) in 1998. Between 1996 and 1998 the majority of homicides occurred among black males (Figure 22).

Figure 22. Homicides by Sex and Race

SEX	1996	1997	1998	RACE	1996	1997	1998
FEMALE	26	12	19	WHITE	25	21	22
MALE	39	35	40	BLACK	38	26	37
	65	47	59	OTHER	2	0	0
					65	47	59

Homicides (continued)

A 7-month-old child was rushed to a local hospital after being found unconscious by a family member. Although there were no external injuries, he was found to have suffered trauma to the abdomen. There were multiple old injuries in various stages of healing. The father was charged with felony child abuse.

~Every year at least 2,000 children in the United States die at the hands of their parents and caretakers.

The number of homicides resulting from firearms continued to make up the majority of homicide fatalities in 1998 (20) (34%), however, it was lower than in 1996 (36) (55%) and in 1997 (21) (45%). The increase during 1998 in homicides classified as "other" was primarily due to an increase in the number of "other inflicted injuries" (14) (Figure 23).

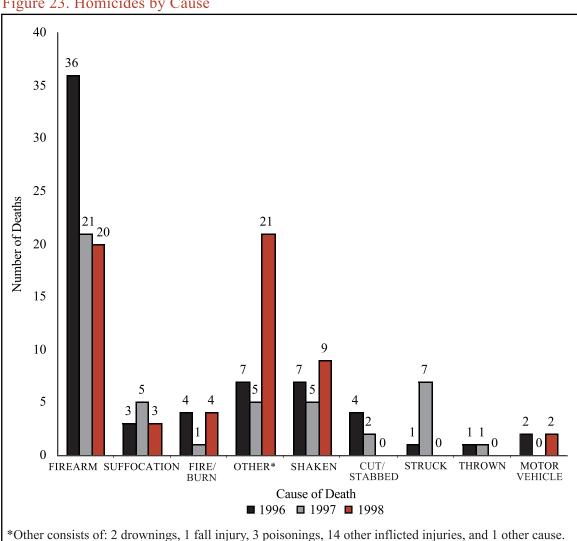


Figure 23. Homicides by Cause

Homicides (continued)

The number of homicide fatalities peaked at 8 in February and August of 1998. The peak in 1996 also occurred in the month of August with 10 fatalities, however, there were only 2 homicide fatalities in August of 1997 (Figures 24A and 24B).

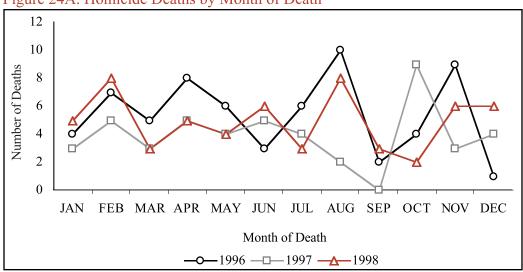


Figure 24A. Homicide Deaths by Month of Death

Figure 24B. Homicide Deaths by Month of Death

	1996	1997	1998
JAN	4	3	5
FEB	7	5	8
MAR	5	3	3
APR	8	5	5
MAY	6	4	4
JUN	3	5	6
JUL	6	4	3
AUG	10	2	8
SEP	2	0	3
OCT	4	9	2
NOV	9	3	6
DEC	1	4	6

Homicides: Firearm Fatalities

Of the 59 child homicides in 1998, homicide firearm injuries resulted in 20 deaths representing 33.9% of all homicide-related deaths.

As shown in Figure 25, homicide firearm deaths of children older than 14 years of age decreased by 50% from 1997 (20) (95%) to 1998 (10) (50%).

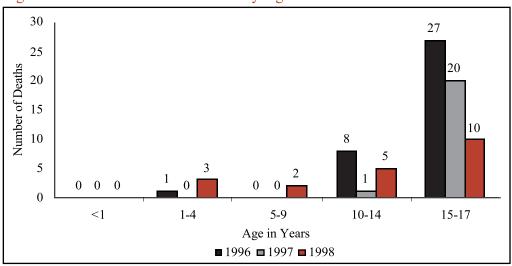


Figure 25. Homicide Firearm Deaths by Age

As shown in Figure 26, the majority of homicide firearm deaths during 1996, 1997, and 1998 involved black males.

Figure 26. Homicide Firearm Deaths by Sex and Race

SEX	1996	1997	1998	RACE	1996	1997	1998
FEMALE	11	2	3	WHITE	9	6	2
MALE	25	19	17_	BLACK	25	15	18
	36	21	20	OTHER	2	0	0
					36	21	20

Homicides: Firearm Fatalities (continued)

In 1998, 90% of homicide firearm deaths were committed with a handgun (Figure 27).

Figure 27. 1998 Homicide Firearm Deaths by Firearm Type

Firearm Type	Number of Deaths	_
HANDGUN	18	_
RIFLE	2	
	20	<u> </u>

The number of homicide firearm deaths peaked at 4 in August of 1998. August was also the peak month in 1996 when 7 homicide firearm deaths were reported. In 1997 the number of deaths peaked at 4 in the months of June, July, and October (Figures 28A and 28B).

Figure 28A. Homicide Firearm Deaths by Month of Death

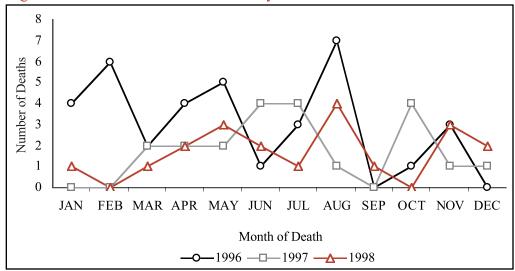


Figure 28B. Homicide Firearm Deaths by Month of Death

	1996	1997	1998
JAN	4	0	1
FEB	6	0	0
MAR	2	2	1
APR	4	2	2
MAY	5	2	3
JUN	1	4	2
JUL	3	4	1
AUG	7	1	4
SEP	0	0	1
OCT	1	4	0
NOV	3	1	3
DEC	0	1	2

Homicides: Shaken/Impact Syndrome Fatalities*

Of the 59 child homicides in 1998, Shaken/Impact Syndrome

was the cause of 10** deaths of children less than 4 years old.

As shown in Figure 29, over 50% of Shaken/Impact Syndrome deaths were children less than 6 months of age in 1996 (4), 1997 (3), and 1998 (7).

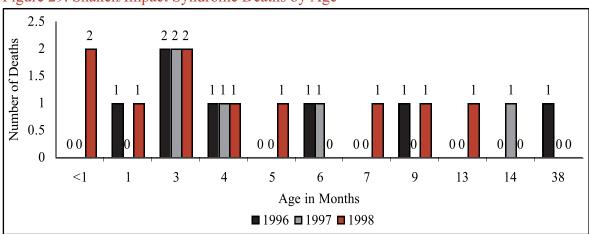


Figure 29. Shaken/Impact Syndrome Deaths by Age

The majority of the victims of Shaken/Impact Syndrome were males from 1996 to 1998. Shaken/Impact Syndrome deaths were evenly distributed between white and black children in 1996 and 1997. In 1998 however, the number among white children rose (Figure 30).

Figure 30. Shaken/Impact Syndrome Deaths by Sex and Race

SEX	1996	1997	1998	RACE	1996	1997	1998
FEMALE	1	1	3	WHITE	3	3	7
MALE	6	4	7_	BLACK	4	2	3
	7	5	10		7	5	10

^{*}Based on program experience there may be a significant number of cases that are under-reported or unrecognized. Moreover, there are also a large number of permanent disabilities directly related to Shaken/Impact Syndrome (i.e., speech, hearing, and vision impairments).

^{**}Out of a total of 10 shaken deaths in 1998, 1 death was not declared a homicide.

Homicides: Shaken/Impact Syndrome Fatalities (continued)

A 6-month-old child was fatally shaken and beaten by his natural father because of inconsolable crying. The infant died of massive brain injuries. The perpetrator had killed another child in 1995.

- ~Deliberate shaking of an infant or young child is usually the result of frustration or anger. This most often occurs when the baby won't stop crying.
- ~Parents and caretakers must be educated on the dangers of shaking an infant.

Inconsolable crying was the cause that triggered perpetrators to shake the victims in 6 of the 10 cases during 1998 (Figure 31).

Figure 31. 1998 Shaken/Impact Syndrome Deaths by Cause

Cause	Number of Deaths	
CRYING	6	
UNKNOWN	4*	
	10	

*includes 1 death that was not declared a homicide.

In 60% of the cases of Shaken/Impact Syndrome during 1998, the perpetrator was also the victim's father (Figure 32).

Figure 32. 1998 Perpetrators of Shaken/Impact Syndrome Deaths

Perpetrator	Number of Deaths
FATHER	6
MOTHER'S PARAMOUR	1
FATHER'S PARAMOUR	0
CHILDCARE WORKER	1
UNKNOWN	2*
	10
Includes 1 death that was not death	eclared a homicide.

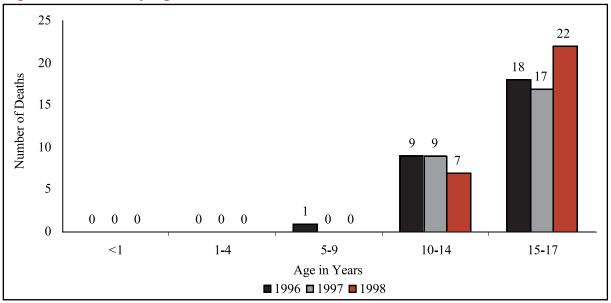
Suicides

Suicide was the cause of 29 deaths in 1998,

representing 8.7% of injury-related deaths.

As shown in Figure 33, the majority of suicides occurred in the 15 to 17 year old group in 1996 (18) (64%), 1997 (17) (65%), and 1998 (22) (76%).

Figure 33. Suicides by Age



During the period of 1996 to 1998, the majority of suicides involved white, male children. The number of female children committing suicide increased from 6 in 1997 to 12 in 1998. The disparity between white and black children continued during 1996 through 1998 (Figure 34).

Figure 34. Suicides by Sex and Race

SEX	1996	1997	1998	RACE	1996	1997	1998
FEMALE	7	6	12	WHITE	25	23	27
MALE	21	20	17	BLACK	1	3	2
	28	26	29	OTHER	2	0	0
					28	26	29

Suicides (continued)

A 15-year-old girl with a history of depression shot herself in the mouth with a rifle. She left a note indicating that she blamed herself for the death of a pet.

- ~Suicide is a complex problem. The risk factors for suicide frequently coincide with each other.
- ~A review of the research indicates that almost all people who kill themselves have a diagnosable mental disorder, and the majority has more than one disorder. This includes depression or other mood disorders and impulse control disorders.
- ~The access to a lethal method, particularly firearms, increases the likelihood of a completed suicide.

Eighteen of the 29 (62%) suicide victims in 1998 made prior attempts or talked of committing suicide (Figure 35).

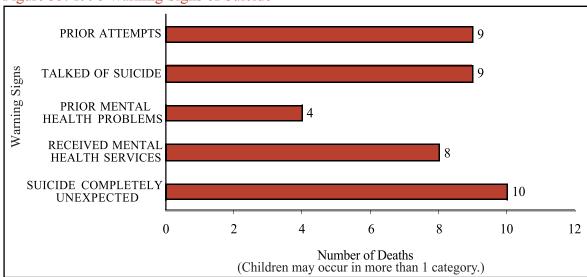


Figure 35. 1998 Warning Signs of Suicide

Firearm and strangulation/suffocation injuries were the most common mechanisms of suicide from 1996 to 1998 (Figure 36).

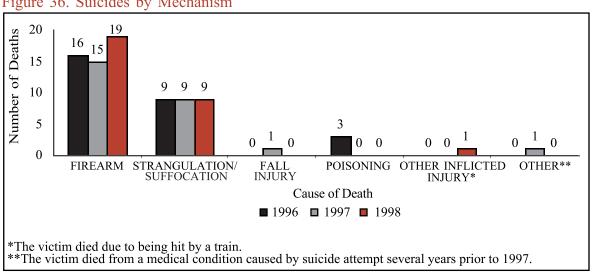


Figure 36. Suicides by Mechanism

Suicides (continued)

Suicide deaths peaked at 5in January of 1998. Prior to 1998, October had been the peak month for suicide deaths with 4 occurring in 1996 and 1997 (Figures 37A and 37B).

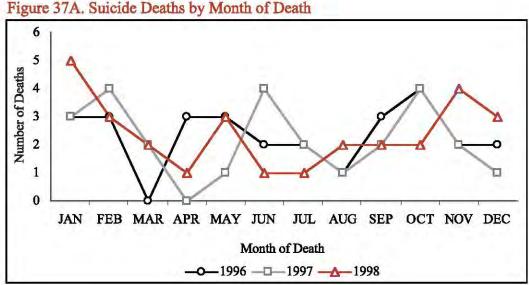


Figure 37 B. Suicide Deaths by Month of Death

	1996	1997	1998
JAN	3	3	5
FEB	3	4	3
MAR	0	2	2
APR	3	0	1
MAY	3	1	3
JUN	2	4	4,1
JUL	2	2	1
AUG	1	1	2
SEP	3	2	2
OCT	4	4	2
NOV	2	2	4
DEC	2	1	3

Suicides: Firearm Fatalities

Of the 29 child suicides in 1998, 19 resulted from firearm injuries, representing 66% of all suicide-related deaths.

As shown in Figure 38, the age distribution of suicide firearm deaths remained constant from 1996 to 1998 with the majority occurring in children over 14 years old.

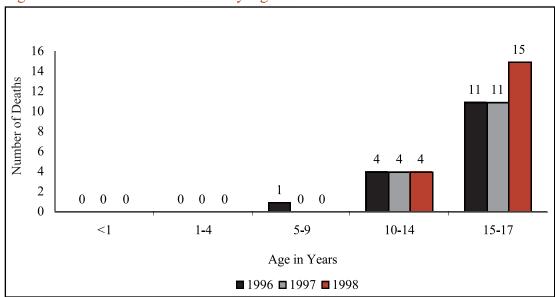


Figure 38. Suicide Firearm Deaths by Age

White, male children made up the majority of firearm-related suicides from 1996 to 1998 (Figure 39).

Figure 39. Suicide Firearm Deaths by Sex and Race

SEX	1996	1997	1998	RACE	1996	1997	1998
FEMALE	2	2	6*	WHITE	14	12	17
MALE	14	13	13	BLACK	1	3	2
	16	15	19	OTHER	1	0	0
*Every femal	e death was due to	a mortal head	l injury.		16	15	19

Handguns (13) (68%) were the most frequently used firearms in suicide deaths in 1998 (Figure 40).

Figure 40. 1998 Suicide Firearm Deaths by Firearm Type

	<u> </u>	
Firearm Type	Number of Deaths	
HANDGUN	13	
RIFLE	3	
SHOTGUN	3	
	19	

Suicides: Firearm Fatalities (continued)

The number of suicide firearm deaths remained relatively constant throughout 1996, 1997, and 1998 with minor fluctations in each year (Figures 41A and 41B).

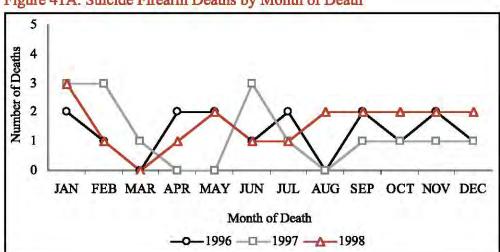


Figure 41A. Suicide Firearm Deaths by Month of Death

Figure 41B. Suicide Firearm Deaths by Month of Death

	1996	1997	1998
JAN	2	3	3
FEB	1	3	1
MAR	0	1	0
APR	2	0	1
MAY	2	0	2
JUN	1	3	1
JUL	2	1	1
AUG	0	0	2
SEP	2	1	2
OCT	1	1	2
NOV	2	1	2
DEC	1	1	2

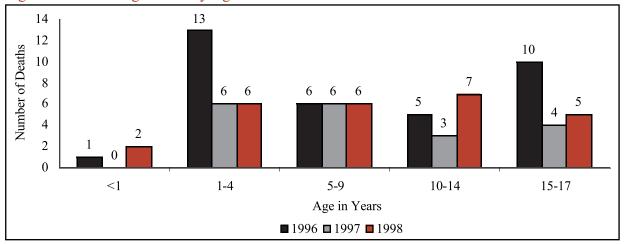
Drownings*

Drowning was the cause of 26 deaths in 1998,

representing 7.8% of injury-related deaths.

Of the 26 victims in 1998, 22 wore no floatation device and 10 were unattended when they entered the water. There was an increase in drowning deaths from 1997 (19) to 1998 (26). As shown in Figure 42, drowning deaths in the 10 to 14 age group increased by 133% from 1997 (3) (16%) to 1998 (7) (27%).

Figure 42. Drowning Deaths by Age



The majority of drowning victims were white from 1996 to 1998. In 1998 the number of female victims almost equalled the number of male victims, marking an increase in the number of drowning deaths amongst the female population (Figure 43).

Figure 43. Drowning Deaths by Sex and Race

SEX	1996	1997	1998	RACE	1996	1997	1998
FEMALE	11	4	12	WHITE	27	11	19
MALE	24	15	14	BLACK	8	7	6
	35	19	26	OTHER	0	1	1_
					35	19	26

^{*}There were a total of 32 drowning deaths in 1998, 2 deaths were not reviewed by a panel so they were not included in the final count, 2 were classified as homicides and 2 were classified as motor vehicle fatalities and were not included in the number of reported drowning deaths.

Drownings (continued)

A 10-month-old toddler drowned in a 5-gallon bucket with 15 inches of water. Her mother and aunt had been mopping the floor and had left the bucket of water in the hallway overnight. The child, left unsupervised for a few minutes, toppled headfirst into the bucket.

- ~Children ages 4 and under have the highest drowning death rate.
- ~The Consumer Product Safety Commission has developed voluntary guidelines, which include education and labeling, to address the hazard of children drowning in 5-gallon buckets.

A 16-month-old apparently found a kitchen door unlocked and wandered into the family's residential swimming pool unobserved. The child was later found at the bottom of the pool.

- ~Drownings in young children under the age of 5 typically occur in swimming pools and bathtubs.
- ~Supervision of young children is critical.
- ~The National Safe Kids Campaign suggests that adequate pool fencing, including self-latching gates, could prevent 50-90% of childhood residential pool drownings and near-drownings.

Drownings in natural bodies of water as well as drownings in swimming pools, remained the same from 1997 to 1998. Drownings in bathtubs increased from 0 in 1997 to 6 (23%) in 1998 (Figure 44).

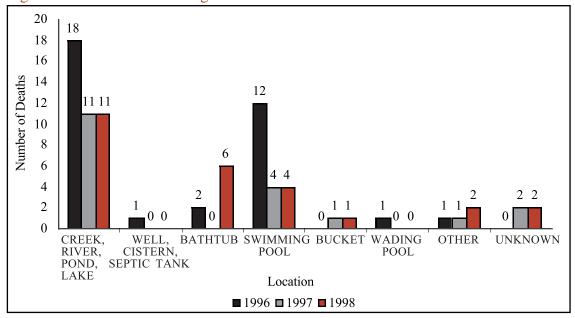


Figure 44. Location of Drownings

Drownings (continued)

The peak number of drowning deaths (5) occurred in the months of August and September of 1998. In comparison the peak number of deaths for 1996 (9) and 1997 (8) occurred in June (Figures 45A and 45B).

10 9 8 Number of Deaths 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP JAN OCT NOV DEC Month of Death **○**—1996 —□—1997 —**△**—1998

Figure 45A. Drowning Deaths by Month of Death

Figure 45B. Drowning Deaths by Month of Death

	1996	1997	1998
JAN	1	0	0
FEB	1	0	1
MAR	0	2	1
APR	3	0	1
MAY	3	3	3
JUN	9	8	4
JUL	8	3	2
AUG	7	2	2 5
SEP	1	1	5
OCT	1	0	1
NOV	1	0	1
DEC	0	0	2

Fire/Burn Fatalities*

Fire/Burn injuries were the cause of 20 deaths in

1998, representing 6.0% of injury-related deaths.

As shown in Figure 46, fire/burn deaths of children in the 1 to 4 year old age group went down from 20 (54%) in 1997 to 8 (40%) in 1998, marking a 60% decrease in that age group.

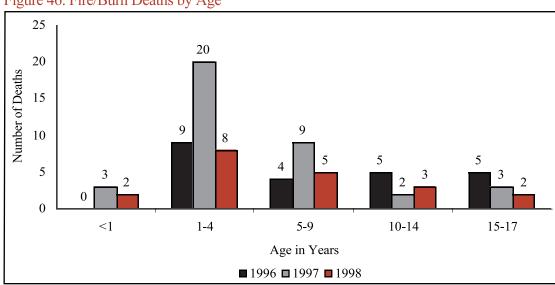


Figure 46. Fire/Burn Deaths by Age

The number of female and male fire/burn victims decreased from 1997 to 1998. The number of white and black victims also decreased from 1997 to 1998 (Figure 47).

Figure 47. Fire/Burn Deaths by Sex and Race

SEX	1996	1997	1998	RACE	1996	1997	1998
FEMALE	11	17	9	WHITE	22	20	12
MALE _	12	20	11_	BLACK	1	13	8
_	23	37	20	OTHER _	0	4	0
				_	23	37	20

^{*}There were a total of 24 fire/burn deaths in 1998, 4 were classified as homicides and were not included in the final count of reported fire/burn deaths.

Fire/Burn Fatalities (continued)

A 2-year-old child died of smoke inhalation when her 4-year-old brother started a fire while playing with a lighter. The house filled with dense smoke within minutes. There were no working smoke detectors in the house.

- ~Fire is one of the leading causes of death in children under the age of 5.
- ~More than half of children ages 5 and under who die in home fires are asleep at the time.
- Another one-third of these children are too young to react appropriately.
- ~Children in homes without smoke alarms are at greater risk of fire-related death and injury.

The number of known unsupervised fire/burn victims decreased from 12 in 1997 (32%) to 4 in 1998 (20%) (Figure 48).

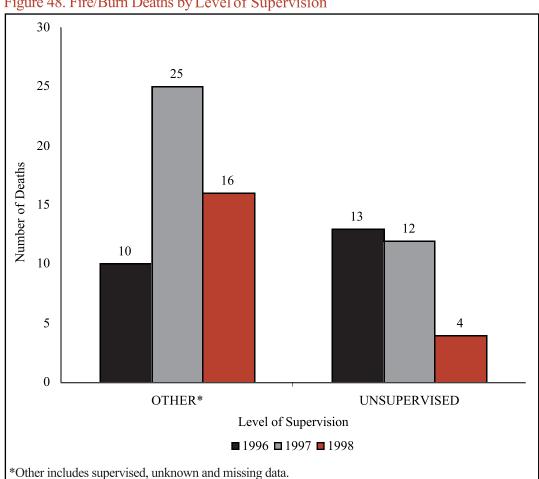


Figure 48. Fire/Burn Deaths by Level of Supervision

Fire/Burn Fatalities (continued)

The number of monthly fire/burn fatalities remained relatively constant in 1998, peaking in June, November, and December, with 3 deaths. In 1996 the peak number of deaths occurred in November with 6, and in 1997 the peak number of deaths occurred in December with 9 (Figures 49A and 49B).

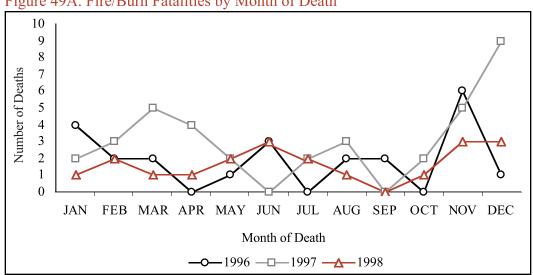


Figure 49A. Fire/Burn Fatalities by Month of Death

Figure 49B. Fire/Burn Fatalities by Month of Death

	1996	1997	1998
JAN	4	2	1
FEB	2	3	2
MAR	2	5	1
APR	0	4	1
MAY	1	2	2
JUN	3	0	3
JUL	0	2	2
AUG	2	3	1
SEP	2	0	0
OCT	0	2	1
NOV	6	5	3
DEC	1	9	3

Unintentional Strangulation/Suffocation Deaths*

Unintentional Strangulation/Suffocation was the cause

of 23 deaths in 1998, representing 6.9% of injury-related deaths.

As shown in Figure 50, at least 50% of unintentional strangulation/suffocation deaths involved children less than 1 year of age in 1996 (8), 1997 (11), and 1998 (15).

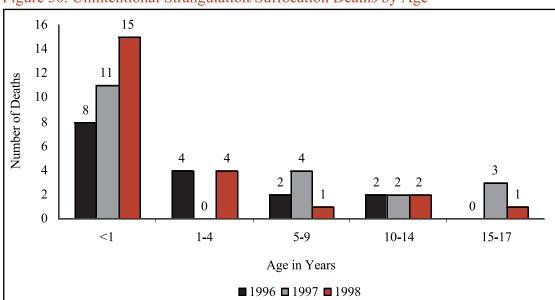


Figure 50. Unintentional Strangulation/Suffocation Deaths by Age

Female children that died by unintentional strangulation/suffocation increased from 3 in 1997 (15%) to 11 in 1998 (48%). The majority of unintentional strangulation/suffocation deaths involved white children in 1996 (12) (75%), 1997 (18) (90%), and 1998 (16) (70%) (Figure 51).

Figure 51. Unintentional Strangulation/Suffocation Deaths by Sex and Race

SEX	1996	1997	1998	RACE	1996	1997	1998
FEMALE	7	3	11	WHITE	12	18	16
MALE	9	17	12	BLACK	4	2	7_
	16	20	23		16	20	23

^{*}Unintentional deaths only. Eleven additional strangulation/suffocation deaths were recorded--3 homicides and 8 suicides.

Unintentional Strangulation/Suffocation Deaths (continued)

A 5-month-old was found facedown on the seat cushions of a sofa. His mother had left him asleep in a car seat on a sofa while she put a 2-year-old sibling to bed. The mother fell asleep with the 2-year-old and awoke to find the baby on the seat cushions, unresponsive. The infant died of suffocation.

A 9-month-old was sleeping with his father in an adult bed. The father awoke to find the baby was behind him, facedown against his leg. The infant died of asphyxiation due to lack of oxygen.

- ~Infants can suffocate when their faces become wedged against or buried in a mattress, pillow, or cushion.
- ~Infants should be placed on their backs on a firm, flat crib mattress in a crib that meets national safety standards.
- ~Pillows, comforters, toys, and other soft products should be removed from the crib.

The unintentional strangulation/suffocation deaths were evenly distributed across the 5 major causes. However, the majority of unintentional strangulation/suffocation deaths were caused by either another person overlaying or rolling over the victim (6) (26%) or an object exerting pressure on the victim's neck or chest (5) (22%) (Figure 52).

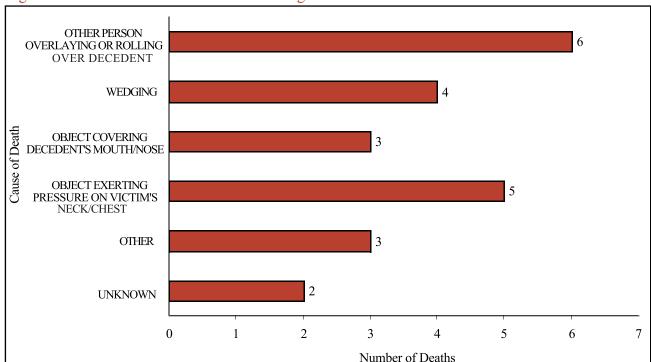


Figure 52. 1998 Cause of Unintentional Strangulation/Suffocation Deaths

Unintentional Strangulation/Suffocation Deaths (continued)

The number of unintentional strangulation/suffocation deaths fluctuated throughout 1998, peaking at 4 in the month of December. In 1996 the peak month was October (5) and in 1997 the peak month was January (4) (Figures 53A and 53B).

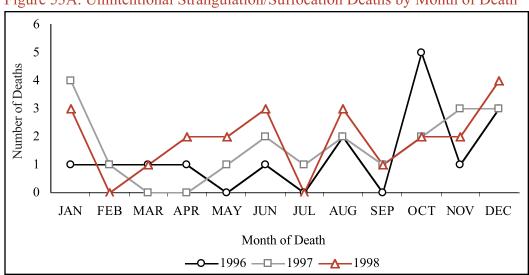


Figure 53A. Unintentional Strangulation/Suffocation Deaths by Month of Death

Figure 53B. Unintentional Strangulation/Suffocation Deaths by Month of Death

	1996	1997	1998
JAN	1	4	3
FEB	1	1	0
MAR	1	0	1
APR	1	0	2
MAY	0	1	2
JUN	1	2	3
JUL	0	1	0
AUG	2	2	3
SEP	0	1	1
OCT	5	2	2
NOV	1	3	2
DEC	3	3	4

Unintentional Firearm Fatalities*

Unintentional firearm injuries were the cause of 4 deaths in

1998, representing 1.2% of injury-related deaths.

A 17-year-old was visiting a friend's apartment. He handed a gun to the friend and said "shoot me," apparently in jest. Believing the gun to be unloaded, she pointed the gun at him and fired. He died of a gunshot wound to the chest.

- ~Nearly all unintentional firearm deaths occur in or around the home. National data indicates that 50% of all unintentional firearm deaths occur in the home of the victim and nearly 40% occur in the home of a friend or relative.
- ~It is estimated that two safety devices, gun locks and load indicators, could prevent more than 30% of all unintentional firearm deaths.

The number of unintentional firearm fatalities in the 15 to 17 year old age group dropped dramatically by 82% from 1997 (11) (69%) to 1998 (2) (50%) (Figure 54).

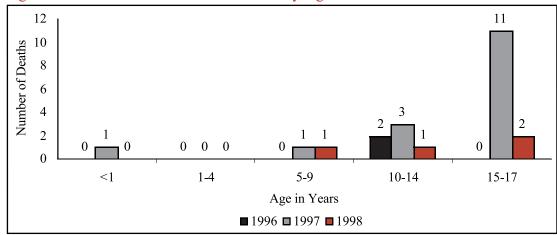


Figure 54. Unintentional Firearm Fatalities by Age

Unintentional firearm fatalities involved all males from 1996 through 1998. White children were involved in all of the fatalities in 1996 and the majority of fatalities in 1997 and 1998 (Figure 55).

Figure 55. Unintentional Firearm Fatalities by Sex and Race

SEX	1996	1997	1998	RACE	1996	1997	1998
FEMALE	0	0	0	WHITE	2	10	3
MALE	2	16	4	BLACK	0	6	1_
	2	16	4		2	16	4

^{*}Unintentional deaths only. Thirty-nine additional firearm deaths were recorded--20 homicides and 19 suicides.

Unintentional Firearm Fatalities (continued)

As shown in Figure 56, handguns were the firearm type involved in 75% (3) of the unintentional firearm fatalities in 1998.

Figure 56. 1998 Unintentional Firearm Fatalities by Firearm Type

Firearm Type	Number of Deaths
HANDGUN	3
RIFLE	0
SHOTGUN	1
	4

The number of unintentional firearm fatalities remained low throughout 1998 peaking at 1 during the months of June, July, August, and October. In 1997 however, the number of deaths peaked at 3 in the month of December (Figures 57A and 57B).

Figure 57A. Unintentional Firearm Fatalities by Month of Death

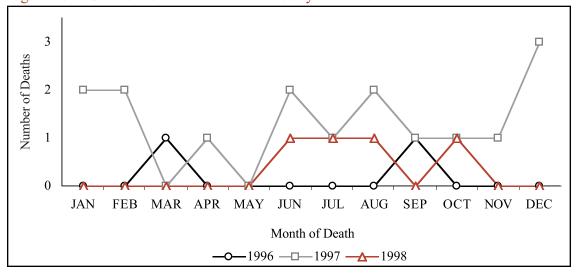


Figure 57B. Unintentional Firearm Fatalities by Month of Death

	1996	1997	1998
JAN	0	2	0
FEB	0	2	0
MAR	1	0	0
APR	0	1	0
MAY	0	0	0
JUN	0	2	1
JUL	0	1	1
AUG	0	2	1
SEP	1	1	0
OCT	0	1	1
NOV	0	1	0
DEC	0	3	0

Reviewed Injury Fatalities

A reviewed fatality is defined as a fatality that has been reviewed by a local CFRP review panel and reported on a Data Form 2. During 1998, 268 injury fatalities were reviewed. Of those fatalities, 98 resulted from assault. Seventy-two of the fatalities were the result of intentionally inflicted injury. Sixteen of the fatalities were drug-related and 7 were gang-related fatalities. Twenty-three of the fatalities occurred during the commission of a crime.

In the majority of reviewed injury fatalities, the perpetrator was also the victim (41). Other prevalent perpetrator types included fathers, acquaintances, and strangers (Figure 58).

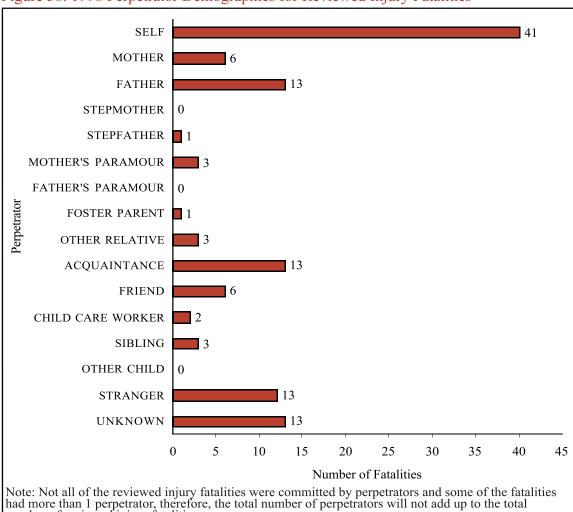


Figure 58. 1998 Perpetrator Demographics for Reviewed Injury Fatalities

number of reviewed injury fatalities.

Reviewed Injury Fatalities (continued)

In 1998, perpetrators were charged with crimes or arrested in 52 of the injury fatality cases reviewed. Seventy-nine percent (41) of the fatalities had only one person arrested (Figure 59). Twenty-five of the 52 fatalities were committed by an individual who was responsible for the supervision of the victim at the time of the fatal injury.

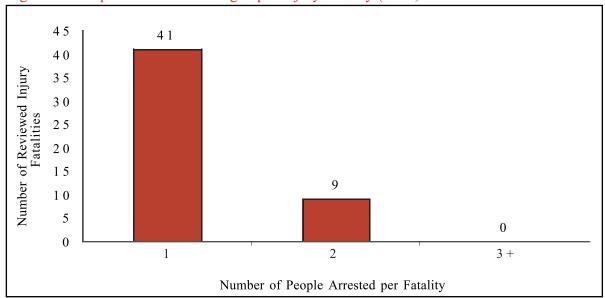


Figure 59. People Arrested or Charged per Injury Fatality (1998)

Reviewed injury fatalities involved perpetrator(s) under 18 years of age 27% of the time (Figure 60).

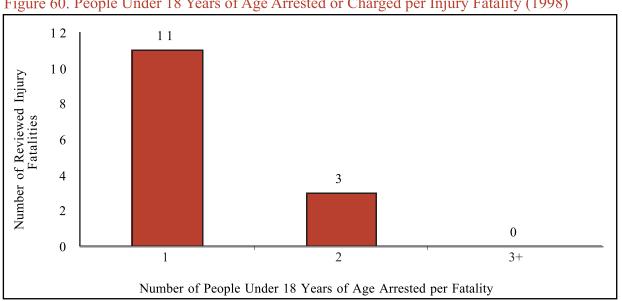


Figure 60. People Under 18 Years of Age Arrested or Charged per Injury Fatality (1998)

CFRP Panel Reviewed Cases

After the intitial investigation of a death, the coroner/medical examiner and the county CFRP panel chairperson decide whether the case meets the criteria for further review by the CFRP panel. These criteria include situations where the cause of death is unclear or the possibility exists that child abuse/neglect was involved. See Appendix 7 for a complete listing of review criteria.

The percentage of deaths reviewed by CFRP panels varied with the cause of death. (It should be noted that the cause of death may not be determined at the time of review). As shown in Figure 61, the review rate for SIDS deaths remained relatively the same from 1996 to 1998, as opposed to the (non-SIDS) natural-cause deaths where the review rate decreased from 18% in 1997 to 12% in 1998. Among injury deaths, 100% of homicides were reviewed in 1997 and 1998.

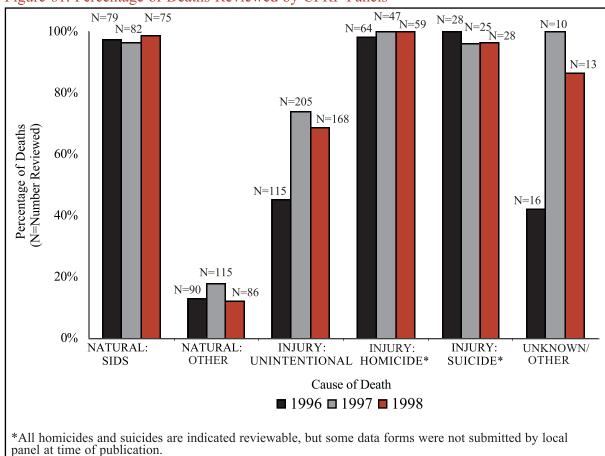


Figure 61. Percentage of Deaths Reviewed by CFRP Panels

Autopsies

The autopsy is a critical component in accurately determining the cause of death, especially in the case of SIDS. The diagnosis of SIDS requires an autopsy in order to exclude other causes of death such as shaken/impact syndrome. RSMo 194.117 requires that an autopsy be performed for all children from 1 week to 1 year of age who die in a sudden, unexplained manner. The autopsy is performed at the expense of the state.

Autopsies were performed in 34% of all children's deaths in 1998 compared to 36% in 1997 and 31% in 1996. As shown in Figure 62, autopsies were performed in 16% of natural deaths in 1998, 17% in 1997, and 10% in 1996. Autopsies were performed in 100% of SIDS deaths in 1998 and 1997, and 99% in 1996; 29% of motor vehicle deaths in 1998, 32% in 1997, and 34% in 1996; 87% of other unintentional injury deaths in 1998, 62% in 1997, and 67% in 1996; 98% of homicides in 1998, 98% in 1997, and 94% in 1996; and 59% of suicides in 1998, 54% of suicides in 1997 and 57% in 1996.

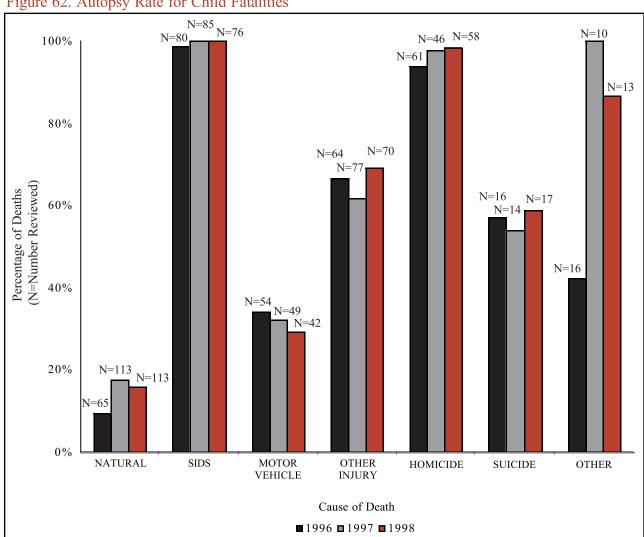


Figure 62. Autopsy Rate for Child Fatalities

CHILD FATALITY REVIEW PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Due to the complexity of data from the Child Fatality Review Program, a brief introduction to the program and definitions of key variables and concepts is presented here. We hope this will facilitate requests for data and interpretation of data from the program's database.

Program Overview

Concern about the possible under-reporting of Missouri child deaths related to abuse and neglect led in 1991 to passage of House Bill 185, which resulted in creation of the state Child Fatality Review Program (CFRP). The stated goals of the project were:

- Implement a multi-disciplinary approach to investigating child fatalities;
- Improve outcomes of investigations of child fatalities;
- Improve accuracy in reporting causes of child fatalities; and
- Guide prevention efforts of child injuries and fatalities.

The Department of Social Services and the State Technical Assistance Team (STAT) were given primary responsibility for implementing the legislation. STAT organized a state advisory panel and a child fatality review panel in each county and the City of St. Louis to review deaths of children from birth through age 17 years. Each child death is reviewed by the coroner or medical examiner and the county CFRP chairperson, and the findings of that review are reported on the Coroner/Medical Examiner Data Report (Form 1). Deaths resulting from *unexplained causes*, *non-motor vehicle injuries* or *suspected abuse or neglect* are of particular concern; these are referred to the full CFRP panel for review.

Each CFRP panel is multi-disciplinary, being composed of the coroner or medical examiner, public health nurse or physician, emergency medical personnel, prosecuting attorney, law enforcement officer, Division of Family Services representative, juvenile officer and, as appropriate, others such as educators or fire investigators. Panel members have been trained in skills relevant to investigating child deaths. Results of the review by the full panel are reported on the Child Fatality Review Panel Data Report (Form 2). In addition to conclusions about the cause of death, information about criminal proceedings and findings of child abuse or neglect by the Department of Social Services are reported on Data Form 2. These data forms are collected and analyzed by STAT.

Missouri Incident Fatalities

"Missouri incident fatalities" refers only to those child deaths included in the CFRP program. Missouri incidence deaths, defined further below, are those deaths of children 0-17 years of age which occur within the state of Missouri, except that deaths resulting from injury or other causes which occur outside the state are excluded. Though by law all child deaths occurring in Missouri are reported, the Missouri-incident deaths are of primary interest, and the most complete data are collected on these cases.

CFRP Database

Beginning with 1992 childhood deaths, a child fatality surveillance data system maintained by STAT has been collecting, analyzing and reporting data on child fatalities. This system uses data from the Child Fatality Review Program (Data Form 1 and Data Form 2) as well as from death and birth certificate files, data on Medicaid eligibility and data on probable cause child abuse and neglect deaths from the Division of Family Services. Use of diverse sources produces more complete information on each childhood fatality.

Data Forms 1 and 2 were revised beginning in 1994. Several items were changed in format or in content to better capture the needed data. The forms were revised again in 1995 and 1996. Each revision was an effort to improve the data collection methods. As an example, the inclusion of Division of Family Services Child Abuse/Neglect Hotline history, household demographics, and caregiver demographics have greatly facilitated interaction of the panel with the local community, thus better identifying community prevention needs and remedies in the early stages of the event. Copies of the 1996 Form 1 and Form 2 are attached.

Causes of Death

The mortality file supplied by the Department of Health and CFRP reports include data on cause of death, but from slightly different perspectives. Mortality file deaths are coded in terms of the ICD-9 (International Classification of Diseases 9th Revision) system, which requires interpretation of injury deaths in terms of whether the injury was intentional. The CFRP classification system attempts to provide additional information on the behaviors which contribute to child death and does not require judgments about intentionality.

The ICD-9 classification of cause of death is encouraged for most data collection, both because it is more widely known and used and because the CFRP system provides limited information on homicides and intentional injuries. CFRP data will be most useful when information about behaviors contributing to cause of death is needed and when the focus is on behaviors rather than on intent. When requesting data from the CFRP database, any data not identifying specific individuals may be released to individuals or organizations interested in child fatality-related issues.

Appendix 1. Missouri Child Fatality Review Program Members

Department of Social Services, State Technical Assistance Team

Richard Easter, Unit Manager

Rodney Jones, Senior Investigator

Larry Wyrick, Investigator

Dan Mesey, Investigator

Stan Crocfer, Investigator

Tommy R. Capps, Investigator

Marion (Mac) McMillan, Investigator

Susan L. Stoltz, Investigator

Linda Jensen Rapps, Technical Investigator

Holly Otto, Investigator

Jerry Holder, Urban Case Coordinator, Jackson County

Debbie McDermott, Urban Case Coordinator, St. Louis City

Suzanne McCune, Prevention Coordinator

Theresa Murrell, Secretary

Julie Ritter, Clerical

State Child Fatality Review Panel

Gus Kolilis, Panel Chair and Police Chief of Missouri Capitol Police

Roger Barr, Juvenile Officer, 42nd Judicial Circuit

Susan Blue, Social Services Supervisor III, Area 4E Division of Family Services Office

Dan Campbell, Marion County Sheriff

Chief David Niebur, Joplin Police Department

Eddie Wilson, Missouri Coroner/Medical Examiner's Association

Dr. Jay Dix, Boone County Medical Examiner

Dr. Debra Howenstein, Boone County Health Department

Mary Greer, Prosecuting Attorney, Morgan County

Robert Geigle, EMS Supervisor, St. Louis City EMS

Gerry Redden, Founder and Executive Director, National Center for Violence Prevention

Child Fatality Review Program, Appointed Volunteer Regional Coordinators

Catheryn Smith, Juvenile Officer, 3rd Circuit Court

Cathie VanMatre, Chief Juvenile Officer, 12th Circuit Court

Dorothy Adams, Dunklin County Division of Family Services, Department of Social Services

Helen Shore, County Director, Newton County Division of Family Services, Department of Social Services

Appendix 2. Mandated Activities for Child Fatalities

Every county must have a multi-disciplinary child fatality review panel (114 counties and City of St. Louis).

The county panel must consist of at least the following seven core members: prosecuting attorney, coroner/medical examiner, law enforcement representative, Division of Family Services representative, public health representative, juvenile officer and emergency medical services representative. Panels may elect to have additional members.

All deaths, ages birth to 17, must be reported to the coroner/medical examiner.

Children, age one week to one year, who die in a sudden, unexplained manner must have an autopsy.

A state child fatality review panel must meet at least twice per year to review the program's progress and identify systemic needs and problems.

Panels must use uniform protocols and data collection forms.

Certified child-death pathologists must perform the autopsies.

Knowingly violating reporting requirements is a Class A misdemeanor.

When a child's death meets the criteria for review, activation of the panel must occur within 24 hours of the child's death, with a meeting scheduled as soon as practical.

Appendix 3. Review Process

Process for Child Fatality Reviews

Any child who dies, birth through age 17, will be reported to the coroner/medical examiner.

Coroner/medical examiner conducts a death-scene investigation, notifies DLS and completes Data Form 1 on all deaths of children, birth through age 17. Coroner/medical examiner, with certified child-death pathologist, determines need for autopsy.

If autopsy needed, it is performed by a certified child-death pathologist. Results brought to Child Fatality Review Panel by coroner/medical examiner if review criteria are met.

If death is <u>not reviewable</u>, Data Form 1 completed by coroner/medical examiner and sent to chairperson of Child Fatality Review Panel for co-signature. Chairperson sends Data Form 1 to regional coordinator (excluding urban panels) within 48 hours.

Regional coordinator reviews for accuracy and completeness, signs and sends Data Form 1 to STAT; STAT links Data Form 1 to Department of Health birth and death data.

If death is <u>reviewable</u>, the coroner/medical examiner sends the Data Form 1 to chairperson of Child Fatality Review Panel for cosignature. Chairperson sends Data Form 1 to regional coordinator within 48 hours. The chairperson refers the death to child fatality review panel.

(Panel notified within 24 hours.)

Panel meeting is scheduled by chairperson as soon as possible. Panel reviews circumstances surrounding death and takes appropriate action. Data Form 2 is completed, cosigned by chairperson and sent to regional coordinator within 45 days.

Regional coordinator signs and sends Data Forms 1 and 2 to STAT; STAT links Data Forms 1 and 2 to Department of Health birth and death data. Panel members pursue the mandates of their respective agencies.

Appendix 4. Missouri Incident Child Fatalities (Age less than 18) by County 1996-1998

County of Event	All Deaths			Reviewed Deaths			Injury Deaths			Census
·	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	Population
ADAIR	5	3	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	4,939
ANDREW	2	1	3	0	1	1	2	0	2	4,185
ATCHISON	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,580
AUDRAIN	5	1	3	2	1	2	0	1	1	6,186
BARRY	4	6	3	3	2	1	3	4	1	8,574
BARTON	3	6	1	1	3	1	1	4	1	3,293
BATES	3	3	4	1	0	2	1	3	3	4,167
BENTON	2	0	4	2	0	3	0	0	2	3,640
BOLLINGER	0	4	4	0	1	1	0	4	1	3,100
BOONE	40	38	50	6	9	7	7	9	9	29,944
BUCHANAN	14	11	15	4	5	8	2	3	4	21,317
BUTLER	10	13	7	3	9	4	5	6	0	10,464
CALDWELL	2	2	2	1	2	0	1	2	0	2,380
CALLAWAY	5	5	7	4	4	2	2	3	4	9,770
CAMDEN	10	2	6	6	1	4	7	0	4	7,260
CAPE GIRARDEAU	8	12	6	3	6	1	2	4	1	15,899
CARROLL	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	2,681
CARTER	4	3	5	1	2	3	3	1	3	1,767
CASS	5	5	6	3	2	4	3	1	4	23,066
CEDAR	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	3,132
CHARITON	3	0	1	3	0	1	2	0	1	2,230
CHRISTIAN	4	3	5	3	0	2	2	3	4	13,880
CLARK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,034
CLAY	19	14	26	9	10	17	9	7	14	44,828
CLINTON	1	3	4	0	3	3	1	1	3	5,368
COLE	7	9	13	6	3	11	2	2	10	17,188
COOPER	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	3,910
CRAWFORD	8	3	2	5	1	0	6	0	2	6,065
DADE	2	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	2,004
DALLAS	4	1	2	1	1	1	3	0	0	4,221
DAVIESS	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2,172
DE KALB	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,276
DENT	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	3,755
DOUGLAS	4	1	1	1	0	1	2	1	1	3,278
DUNKLIN	7	5	7	4	1	4	2	1	2	8,818
FRANKLIN	19	9	16	14	8	13	12	6	10	26,148
GASCONADE	1	2	3	0	0	2	0	1	3	3,704
GENTRY	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1,746
GREENE	77	51	48	9	14	13	16	7	8	51,890
GRUNDY	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2,424
HARRISON	1	0	3	1	0	2	0	0	1	1,981
HENRY	3	4	3	0	1	1	0	2	1	5,246
HICKORY	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	1,691
HOLT	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1,437
HOWARD	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,455
HOWELL	6	8	8	1	6	2	2	4	4	9,393
IRON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,969

Population data includes individuals under age 18 based upon the Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1998, Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, July 1998.

Appendix 4. Missouri Incident Child Fatalities (Age less than 18) by County 1996-1998

County of Event	All Deaths			Reviewed Deaths			Injury Deaths			Census
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	Population
JACKSON	187	182	173	75	84	72	34	46	38	168,784
JASPER	15	15	14	5	10	10	10	6	6	25,574
JEFFERSON	28	26	19	22	19	15	15	15	14	57,500
JOHNSON	7	5	3	1	1	0	1	1	2	11,963
KNOX	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	1,042
LACLEDE	3	7	2	2	3	2	i	3	i	8,378
LAFAYETTE	1	7	6	0	5	3	ō	3	5	8,679
LAWRENCE	11	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	2	8,967
LEWIS	0	1	3	0	0	3	0	1	3	2,404
LINCOLN	5	8	3	4	7	3	3	6	2	10,947
LINN	3	3	1	1	o	1	0	2	1	3,505
LIVINGSTON	3	2	2	î	1	ō	2	0	0	3,493
MCDONALD	5	6	7	3	4	3	1	3	4	5,611
MACON	4	4	1	2	2	0	1	2	o	3,851
MADISON	1	2	2	1	ī	1	1	1	2	2,976
MARIES	i	1	3	Ô	ō	2	Ô	o	3	2,208
MARION	6	7	6	1	3	2	2	2	2	7,666
MERCER	Ŏ	1	ő	o	1	0	ō	1	ō	929
MILLER	2	3	4	1	3	1	0	2	2	6,163
MISSISSIPPI	7	0	3	4	0	2	4	0	2	3,950
MONITEAU	2	1	2	2	0	1	2	0	1	3,686
MONROE	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	2,504
MONTGOMERY	3	1	3	2		1			3	
MORGAN	2	8	0		1 6	0	1	1		3,229
	8	9	5	2	5	3	7	4	0	4,267
NEW MADRID	23	10		5			11		4	6,053
NEWTON			18	5	3	4		4	4	13,023
NODAWAY	4	2	1	2	0	0	4	1	0	4,679
OREGON	3	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	2,457
OSAGE	3	3	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	3,481
OZARK	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	2,284
PEMISCOT	5	6	1	3	5	1	2	2	0	6,902
PERRY	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	0	0	4,964
PETTIS	4	13	2	1	5	2	0	4	2	9,739
PHELPS	6	11	6	1	5	4	3	4	3	9,224
PIKE	1	2	1	1	2	0	1	1	0	4,453
PLATTE	6	8	5	2	4	3	3	3	1	18,017
POLK	1	7	5	1	3	1	0	2	4	6,366
PULASKI	4	6	5	3	3	2	0	1	3	11,547
PUTNAM	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1,125
RALLS	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2,385
RANDOLPH	2	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5,961
RAY	1	3	5	1	2	2	1	3	4	6,750
REYNOLDS	4	3	1	3	1	0	0	3	0	1,748
RIPLEY	4	4	3	1	4	2	3	2	2	3,855
ST CHARLES	29	29	20	18	17	13	11	14	8	80,182
ST CLAIR	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2,132
ST FRANCOIS	10	13	4	1	9	2	4	11	3	14,091

Population data includes individuals under age 18 based upon the Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1998, Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, July 1998.

Appendix 4. Missouri Incident Child Fatalities (Age less than 18) by County 1996-1998

County of Event	All Deaths		Revi	Reviewed Deaths			ury Deat	Census		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	Population
ST LOUIS COUNTY	194	192	202	63	60	55	40	36	30	242,097
STE GENEVIEVE	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	4,820
SALINE	5	5	5	2	1	3	1	4	3	5,776
SCHUYLER	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	1,139
SCOTLAND	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,251
SCOTT	9	4	12	3	1	2	3	2	1	11,587
SHANNON	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	2,232
SHELBY	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,799
STODDARD	9	7	2	3	5	2	2	6	2	7,414
STONE	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	5,863
SULLIVAN	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,651
TANEY	7	4	2	5	2	1	3	2	0	7,473
TEXAS	4	1	4	0	1	2	0	1	2	5,951
VERNON	4	5	2	0	5	2	0	1	1	5,139
WARREN	4	1	1	3	1	1	0	1	0	6,894
WASHINGTON	5	1	5	0	1	4	3	1	4	6,740
WAYNE	11	1	3	5	1	1	9	1	2	3,080
WEBSTER	4	5	7	2	2	2	3	2	2	8,339
WORTH	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	565
WRIGHT	3	3	3	0	2	1	1	1	3	5,592
ST LOUIS CITY	162	186	244	59	69	52	32	32	29	91,065
STATE TOTAL	1,149	1,094	1,136	435	487	423	348	350	332	1,406,616

Population data includes individuals under age 18 based upon the Estimates of the Population of Counties by Age, Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin: 1990 to 1998, Population Estimates Program, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, July 1998.

Appendix 5. Missouri Incident Child Deaths (Age less than 18) by Age, Sex, and Race

Characteristic		All Death	S	Re	eviewed De	aths		injury Dea	ths
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
Age of Child									
0	631	600	678	155	167	166	25	31	42
1	53	37	44	28	22	23	23	11	17
2	28	28	30	15	19	17	8	17	18
3	18	27	23	13	20	13	10	14	12
4	23	23	21	14	21	10	15	16	10
5	19	23	17	8	14	7	10	13	9
6	17	16	12	11	4	8	7	3	8
7	9	20	22	6	13	14	8	11	15
8	17	10	16	6	7	5	7	4	8
9	15	14	11	5	9	7	4	8	7
10	16	17	17	10	9	10	9	10	8
11	26	22	16	12	8	11.	11	12	12
12	20	16	14	11	14	9	14	0	9
13	25	20	18	14	16	11	13	14	9
14	37	30	34	24	20	21	29	16	21
15	44	39	36	29	29	22	34	29	30
16	72	71	56	36	46	26	56	62	40
17	79	81	71	38	49	43	65	69	57
	1,149	1,094	1,136	435	487	423	348	350	332
Sex of Child									
Male	691	645	657	273	306	251	220	226	205
Female	458	447	479	162	181	172	128	124	127
Unknown	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,149	1,094	1,136	435	487	423	348	350	332
Race of Child									
White	833	774	781	292	322	282	266	258	251
Black	293	298	346	136	157	140	74	84	79
Other	23	22	9	7	8	1	8	8	2
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	1,149	1,094	1,136	435	487	423	348	350	332



MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES DIVISION OF FAMILY SERVICES MISSOURI CHILD FATALITY REVIEW PROGRAM 615 HOWERTON COURT JEFFERSON CITY, MO 65109 (314) 751-5980 (800) 487-1626

DEATH-SCENE INVESTIGATIVE CHECKLIST FOR CHILD FATALITIES

DECEDENT DISCOVERED BY (NAME): DATE DISCOVERED BY (NAME): DECEDENT DISCOVERED BY (NAME): DATE DISCO	SEX M F AM PM TIME: AN TIME: AN PN TIME: AN PN TIME: AN PN					
DATE OF BIRTH (MM/DD/YY): DATE OF BIRTH (MM/DD/YY): DATE OF BIRTH (MM/DD/YY): TIME OF DEATH: COUNTY OF SCENE/EVENT: DECEDENT DISCOVERED BY (NAME): DECEDENT DISCOVERED BY (NAME): DEATH-SCENE PHOTOGRAPHS OF DECEDENT OR SILHOUETTE TAKEN BY (NAME & TITLE): DATE PHOTOS TAKEN (MM/DD/YY)? TIME AM PRESENT LOCATION OF FILM/NEGATIVES/PRINTS: WHO PRONOUNCED DECEDENT DEAD (NAME & TITLE)? DATE (MM/DD/YY): TIME AM PRESENT LOCATION OF FILM/NEGATIVES/PRINTS: WHERE PRONOUNCED (HOME, MEDICAL FACILITY, ETC.): ADDRESS: DFS HISTORY CHECKED BY (NAME & TITLE)? DATE (MM/DD/YY): TIME AM OFRP CRITERIA PREVIEWED?	7: TIME: AN TIME: AN TIME: AN					
DECEDENT DISCOVERED BY (NAME): DECEDENT DISCOVERED BY (NAME):	TIME: AN					
DATE DISCOVERED BY (NAME): DATE DISCOVERED (MM/DD/YY): RELATIONSHIP TO DECEDENT: DEATH-SCENE PHOTOGRAPHS OF DECEDENT OR SILHOUETTE TAKEN BY (NAME & TITLE): DATE PHOTOS TAKEN (MM/DD/YY)? TIME	TIME: AN					
DATE SCENE INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED (MM/DD/YY): DEATH-SCENE PHOTOGRAPHS OF DECEDENT OR SILHOUETTE TAKEN BY (NAME & TITLE): DATE PHOTOS TAKEN (MM/DD/YY)? TIME	TIME: AN					
DATE PHOTOS TAKEN (MW/DD/YY)? TIME AM PRESENT LOCATION OF FILM/NEGATIVES/PRINTS: WHO PRONOUNCED DECEDENT DEAD (NAME & TITLE)? WHERE PRONOUNCED (HOME, MEDICAL FACILITY, ETC.) ADDRESS: DES HISTORY CHECKED BY (NAME & TITLE)? DATE (MM/DD/YY): TIME AM OFFP CRITERIA PREVIEWED?] —— LJ PN					
WHO PRONOUNCED DECEDENT DEAD (NAME & TITLE)? WHERE PRONOUNCED (HOME, MEDICAL FACILITY, ETC.) ADDRESS: DFS HISTORY CHECKED BY (NAME & TITLE)? DATE (MM/DD/YY): TIME AM OFRP CRITERIA PREVIEWED?						
WHO PRONOUNCED DECEDENT DEAD (NAME & TITLE)? WHERE PRONOUNCED (HOME, MEDICAL FACILITY, ETC.) ADDRESS: DFS HISTORY CHECKED BY (NAME & TITLE)? DATE (MM/DD/YY): TIME AM OFRP CRITERIA PREVIEWED?						
DES HISTORY CHECKED BY (NAME & TITLE)? DATE (MM/DD/YY): TIME AM CFRP CRITERIA PREVIEWED?						
	□ UNKNOWN					
CERTIFIED CHILD-DEATH PATHOLOGIST CONSULTED (NAME)? AUTOPSY REQUESTED? NO YES	UNKNOWN					
BODY DELIVERED TO PATHOLOGIST BY (NAME & TITLE): DATE DELIVERED (MM/DD/YY	TIME A					
INVESTIGATOR(S) (NAME & TITLE):						
INVESTIGATING AGENCY/DEPARTMENT REPORT NUMBER						
ASSESSMENT OF HISTORY AND CIRCUMSTANCES MEDICAL ASSISTANCE SUMMONED? IF YES, WHO WAS SUMMONED? ON YES UNKNOWN						
WHO PLACED THE CALL (NAME & RELATIONSHIP)? DATE (MM/DD/YY): TIME:] AM] PM					
CONVEYED TO MEDICAL FACILITY? BY WHOM (NAME & TITLE OF RELATIONSHIP)?						
3. D NO YES UNKNOWN NAME AND ADDRESS OF MEDICAL FACILITY:						
WAS DECEDENT PHOTOGRAPHED AT MEDICAL FACILITY?						
4. D PHOTOS TAKEN BY (NAME & TITLE):						
TIME: AM DATE (MM/DD/YY): PRESENT LOCATION OF FILM/NEGATIVES/PRINTS:						
RESUSCITATION BY EMS? ANYONE ELSE (NAME & RELATIONSHIP)? 5.						
IF NOT EMS, WAS PERSON CPR CERTIFIED?						
WHERE WAS RESUSCITATION INITIATED (HOME, NEIGHBOR'S HOME, HOSPITAL, ETC.)? FOR HOW LONG?						
DESCRIBE IN DETAIL, LOCATION WHERE DECEDENT WAS FOUND (BED, FLOOR, HOUSE, YARD, VEHICLE, TRASH CONTAINER, ETC.):						
DESCRIBE IN DETAIL, LOCATION WHERE DECEDENT WAS FOUND (BED, FLOOR, HOUSE, YARD, VEHICLE, TRASH CONTAINER, ETC.):						

7. 🗆 🗆	Describe anything unusual found or (medicine, baby bottle, cleaning ager			anything that ma	y have influ	enced the death
	SEIZED?	IF YES, BY WHOM (N	AME & TITLE)?		PRESENT LO	CATION OF EVIDENCE:
	□ NO □ YES □ UNKNOWN					
	WAS DECEDENT MOVED FROM ORIGINAL POSITION	7	MOVED BY WHOM (NA	ME AND RELATIONSHIP)?		
8. 🗆 🗆	□ NO □ YES □ UNKNOWN WHY MOVED?					
	WHY MOVED?					
	RIGOR MORTIS (RIGIDITY)	WHERE OBSERVED	ON DECEDENT?	DATE OBSERVED (MM/	DD/YY):	TIME OBSERVED:
9. 🗆 🗆	□ NO □ YES □ UNKNOWN			10 5 54.000		DAM DPM
9	(DO NOT ATTEMPT TO MOVE OR STRAI	GHTEN FIXED EX	(TREMITIES)			************
	LIVOR MORTIS (SETTLING OF BLOOD)?	WHERE OBSERVED	ON DECEDENT?			
10. 🗆 🗆	□ NO □ YES □ UNKNOWN					
	TIME OBSERVED:		POSITION WHEN FOUN			
	APPROXIMATE ENVIRONMENTAL TEMPERATURE AT LO	ONO OY	The second second second		- Inar	OBSERVED (MM/DD/YY)
11. 🗆 🗆		OCATION OF DEATH (IN	FARRENHEIT DEGREES)	7 o TIME OBSERVED:	☐ AM DATE	OBSERVED (MM/DD/TT)
	IF OUTSIDE, GENERAL WEATHER CONDITIONS: ☐ RAINING ☐ SNOWING ☐ S	SUNNY 🗆	OTHER: (DESCRIB	E)		
	TO THE TOUCH, APPARENT BODY TEMPERATURE OF		2. 1	TE OBSERVED (MM/DD/Y)	n:	TIME OBSERVED:
12. 🗆 🗆	□ WARM □ SWEATY □ COL		NOT DEATH?	TE OBSERVED (MIN/DD/)		AM DPM
1,5,7	DATE DECEDENT LAST SEEN ALIVE (MM/DD/YY)?	TIME: AM		LATIONSHIP)?		
13. 🗆 🗖	WHAT WAS THE CONDITION OF THE DECEDENT WH	EN LAST SEEN ALIVE?				
		Turbus States				
14. 🗆 🗆	WAS DEATH WITNESSED?	IF YES, BY WHOM (N	IAME & RELATIONSHIP)	DESCRIBE DETAILS IN N	ARRATIVE SECTION	ON.
15. 🗆 🗅	WHAT WAS THE DECEDENT'S ACTIVITY PRIOR TO D	EATH (e.g., SLEEPING,	PLAYING, ETC.)?			
16. 🗆 🗆	APPEARANCE OF DECEDENT WHEN OBSERVED: CLEAN DIRTY OTHER DESCRIBE:	:				
17. 🗆 🗆	CLOTHING WORN? CLEAN DIRTY TORN DESCRIBE:	OR DAMAGED	APPROPRIATE? ☐ NO ☐ YES	3		
	2					
	CLOTHING SEIZED AND PACKAGED?	IF YES, BY WHOM (N	AME & TITLE)?			
18. 🗆 🗆	PRESENT LOCATION OF EVIDENCE:					
	BODY POSITION WHEN DISCOVERED:				BLE, BODY WAS:	Suff of Many Con
19. 🗆 🗆	ON STOMACH ON BACK SEAT	ED UPRIGHT	LEFT SIDE RIC	SHT SIDE VERTICA	PINNED	WEDGING N
	PINNED OR WEDGED BY WHAT?					
Vo. 10	USUAL SLEEPING POSITION?					
20. 🗆 🗆	ON STOMACH ON BACK SEA		LEFT SIDE A	GHT SIDE		
	POSITION OF FACE (NOSE/MOUTH) WHEN DISCOVE		WERE PHOTOS TAKEN			
21. 🗆 🗆		ACE TO RIGHT	□ NO □ YES	S UNKNOWN		
	IF PHOTOS TAKEN, WHO TOOK THEM (NAME & TITL	E)?	DATE (MM/DD/YY): TI	ME: AM PRESENT L	OCATION OF FIL	M/NEGATIVES/PRINTS:
-	WAS DECEDENT'S FACE IN CONTACT WITH WET SU	BSTANCE?	SUBSTANCE APPEARE			
22. 🗆 🗆	□ NO □ YES □ UNKNOWN		☐ MUCUS ☐ FOOD ☐ FORMULA	□ SALIVA □	D BLOODY F DRIED SEC BLOOD TIM	
MO 005 2000	2.061		OTHER:			PAGE
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23.		0	SUBSTANCE OBSERVED IN NOSE? NO YES UNKNOWN
			SUBSTANCE APPEARED TO BE: MUCUS VOMIT BLOODY FROTH OTHER: FOOD SALIVA DRIED SECRETION FORMULA FROTH BLOOD TINGED SECRETION
24	0	n	SUBSTANCE OBSERVED IN MOUTH? NO YES UNKNOWN
		_	SUBSTANCE APPEARED TO BE: MUCUS VOMIT BLOODY FROTH OTHER: FOOD SALIVA DRIED SECRETION FORMULA FROTH BLOOD TINGED SECRETION
25.			ANYTHING OBSTRUCTING FACE, NOSE OR MOUTH?
			SECRETIONS FOUND ON: PILLOW BLANKET SHEET MATTRESS CLOTHING OTHER:
26.		0	APPEARED TO BE: MUCUS
-			HEMORRHAGE OF EYES? HEMORRHAGE OF EARS?
27.			□ NO □ YES □ UNKNOWN □ NO □ YES □ UNKNOWN
29.	0	0	SKETCH POSITION OF DECEDENT AS FOUND, AND IDENTIFY IF IN BED OR OTHER IDENTIFIABLE LOCATION. (INDICATE DIRECTION OF DECEDENT'S HEAD; CIRCLE DIRECTION INDICATOR.)
30.	0	0	If appropriate, describe bed/crib/bassinet/couch/floor/water mattress/bean bag or other sleeping arrangement including all sheets, pillows, plastic covers, blankets, defects or miscellaneous objects in or near bedding where decedent was found. NOTE: If a crib, describe any defects, damage and/or inappropriate mattress size.
31.	0	0	WAS ANYTHING SEIZED? DESCRIBE: BY WHOM (NAME & TITLE)? PRESENT LOCATION OF ITEM(S):
32	0	п	IF SLEEPING, WAS THE DECEDENT SLEEPING ALONE? □ NO □ YES □ UNKNOWN
32.	-	J	IF NO, WHO WAS DECEDENT SLEEPING WITH? (NAME(S), RELATIONSHIP(S), AND AGE(S) NEEDED.)
мов	386-32	228 (3-	95) PAGE:

			ANY POSSIBILITY OF OVERLAYING?	
33.			□ NO □ YES □ UNKNOWN	
			IF YES, REPORTED RECENT ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION OR DRUG/MEDICIN NO YES UNKNOWN	E USAGE BY PERSON SLEEPING WITH CHILD?
-			IN GENERAL, DO LIVING CONDITIONS APPEAR OVERCROWDED?	
34.			□ NO □ YES □ UNKNOWN	
			EXPLAIN:	
		_	IF ANY INJURY IS NOTED, HOW IS IT ALLEGED TO HAVE OCCURRED?	
35.				
36.		0		including bruises, scrapes, cuts, rashes, burn marks, swelling, body. (If not at scene, indicate location where body viewed?)
			IF INJURY WAS INFLICTED, APPARENT OBJECT OR WEAPON USED?	WHO INFLICTED INJURY (NAME & RELATIONSHIP)?
37.			my single value of the same of	
			WAS OBJECT SEIZED? □ NO □ YES □ UNKNOWN	SEIZED BY WHOM (NAME & TITLE)?
			PRESENT LOCATION OF OBJECT/WEAPON:	
_		_		OU THE DISTURBED STATE OUT AND GUREAGE DESCRIPTION OF THE DAY OF THE DISTURBED CONTROL OF THE DI
38.	0		GROUND, ETC.). USE NARRATIVE SECTION, IF NECESSARY.	OM, THE DISTANCE OF THE FALL AND SURFACE DECEDENT FELL ON (CARPET, CONCRETE,
	-		IF INJURY RESULTED FROM A BURN, DESCRIBE APPARENT CAUSE (HOT V	VATER, CIGARETTE, CHEMICAL, ETC.):
39.		0		
-	-	-	HAS DECEDENT HAD OTHER SERIOUS INJURIES DURING THE LAST YE	AR?
40.		0	□ NO □ YES □ UNKNOWN	
			EXPLAIN:	
	_		HAS DECEDENT HAD A RECENT ILLNESS? NO YES UNKNOWN	
41.		П	EXPLAIN:	
MO	000-3	228 (3	-82)	PAGE 4

42. 🗆 🗖	Has decedent been exposed to any contagious disease recently? ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown If yes, explain:					
	Symptoms Noted: Appetite change Wheezes Sniffles Cough Cold Irritability Congestion Other:	☐ Fussy ☐ Diarrhea ☐ Runny nose ☐ None noted				
	☐ Fever ☐ How high?					
13. 🗆 🗖	WAS DECEDENT TAKEN FOR TREATMENT FOR PREVIOUS SYMPTOMS? NO YES UNKNOWN WHERE WAS TREATMENT RECEIVED (NAME OF FACILITY)?	WHO PROVIDED TREATMENT (NAME & TITLE)?				
	IF YES, WHAT DIAGNOSIS WAS RENDERED?					
4. 🗆 🗆	HAS DECEDENT BEEN ON MEDICATION?	IF YES, NAME OF MEDICATION:				
	HAS DECEDENT RECEIVED RECENT IMMUNIZATION? NO YES UNKNOWN IF YES, NAME OF MEDICAL PRACTITIONER/CLINIC:	IF YES, WHAT TYPE?				
45. 🗆 🗖	ANY KNOWN ALLERGIES OR PREVIOUS REACTIONS TO SHOTS OR MEDI NO YES UNKNOWN IF YES, EXPLAIN:	CATIONS?				
	WHEN HAD DECEDENT LAST EATEN? TIME: AM DATE (MMD/DD/YY):	WHAT WAS EATEN OR INGESTED?				
16. 🗆 🗆		IG DIFFICULTIES (PAST OR RECENT)?				
17. 🗆 🗅	ANY KNOWN FOOD INTOLERANCE? NO YES UNKNOWN IF YES, WHAT FOODS?					
#8. 🗆 🗖	IF INFANT, WAS DECEDENT BREAST FED? NO YES UNKNOWN HAD DECEDENT RECEIVED ANY OF THE FOLLOWING WITHIN THE LAST 48 H	FORMULA FED? IF YES: UNKNOWN FORMULA BRAND;				
49, 🗆 🖸	☐ COW'S MILK ☐ GOAT'S MII ☐ WATERED DOWN FORMULA ☐ UNKNOWN	LK HONEY OTHER:				
50. 🗆 🗀	HAS DECEDENT BEEN UNDER ROUTINE CARE OF A MEDICAL PRACTITIONE NO YES UNKNOWN IF YES, PRACTITIONER'S NAME/CLINIC:	я? 				
	DESCRIBE CHILD'S GENERAL TEMPERAMENT (e.g., COLICKY, FUSSY, HYPER	RACTIVE, QUIET, ETC.):				
51. 🗆 🗅	Name, age, and any known serious medical conditions Mother (include maiden name):	of natural parents:				
	Father:					
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	☐ NO ☐ YES ☐ UNKNOWN IF YES, PROVIDE NAME AND RELATIONSHIP:				
	FAMILY MEMBER OR OTHER CARE GIVER WITH KNOWN HISTORY OF AIDS?				
	IF YES, DESCRIBE DETAILS INCLUDING DATE OF DEATH & LOCATION OF OCCURRENCE:				
60. 🗆 🗖	ANY FAMILY HISTORY OF SIDS OR OTHER INFANT DEATH? NO TYPES UNKNOWN				
59. 🗆 🗖	PHILIPPE ESTA OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET OF STREET				
	BIRTH DEFECTS OR OTHER ABNORMALITIES OF DECEDENT AT BIRTH; DESCRIBE:				
	LOCATION OF BIRTH AND NAME OF ATTENDING MEDICAL PRACTITIONER:				
	IF YES, EXPLAIN:				
58. 🗆 🗖	□ NO □ YES □ UNKNOWN				
	IF YES: ☐ HEROIN ☐ MARIJUANA ☐ METHAMPHETAMINE ☐ ALCOHOL ☐ CIGARETTES ☐ COCAINE OTHER: KNOWN COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY OR DELIVERY?				
57. 🗆 🗖	PRE-NATAL MATERNAL CIGARETTE, ALCOHOL OR DRUG USAGE? NO YES UNKNOWN IF YES: MARIJUANA METHAMPHETAMINE				
	IF YES, WHAT TYPE MEDICATION?				
	WAS MOTHER TAKING PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION FOR ABOVE MEDICAL CONDITION DURING PREGNANCY? NO YES UNKNOWN				
56. 🗆 🗅	□ NO □ YES □ UNKNOWN IF YES, DESCRIBE:				
	□ NO □ YES □ UNKNOWN KNOWN MATERNAL PRE-NATAL HEALTH PROBLEMS (DIABETES, HYPERTENSION, ETC.)?				
55. 🗆 🗆	WAS SIBLING RESPONSIBLE FOR CARING FOR THE DECEDENT AT TIME OF DEATH? IF YES, WHICH SIBLING(S)?				
54. 🗆 🗖	IF PARENT(S) EMPLOYED, WHO ROUTINELY PROVIDED CHILD CARE FOR THE DECEDENT (NAME/ADDRESS/RELATIONSHIP)?				
	WHO ARE THE DECEDENT'S REGULAR PLAYMATES (NAMES & ADDRESSES)?				
53. 🗆 🗀	The state of the s				
52. 🗀 🗀	NAME, AGE, DOB AND ANY KNOWN SERIOUS HEALTH CONDITIONS OF SIBLINGS?				
52. 🗆 🗆	WHO DOES DECEDENT LIVE WITH IF DIFFERENT FROM PARENT(S) (NAME, ADDRESS & RELATIONSHIP)?				

NARRATI			
61. 🗆 🗆	Provide additional comments (to in answers to questions (include que scene investigation. Use additional	stion number being responded to) or any	cons and responders at scene), continued other information pertinent to the death
			×0.5
}			
			•
1			
			0.00
			and the second s
		30	
SIGNATURE O	FINVESTIGATOR:	PHONE NUMBER	DATE (MM/DD/YY):
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DIVISION OF FAMILY SERV	하다. 사람이 가지를 먹는 것들이 없었다고 해 주었다.				DATA
CORONER/MEDICAL	EXAMINER DATA REPO	RT	DEATH CERT, NO.	BIRTH CERT, NO.	FORM
TO BE COMPLETED FOR ALL	CHILD DEATHS <18 YEARS OF	AGE			1
INSTRUCTIONS			CFRP CASE NO.	DECEDENT DON	
Notify Child Abuse/Neglect Hotline (800-3	392-3738) of all deaths of child	ren <18 years of age		CAN INCIDENT NO.	
If county of illness/injury/event is different					
information before forwarding to coroner		of illness/injury/event	DEATH CERTIFICA	ATE MANNER OF DEATH	
Notify the panel chairperson of the death Complete the form with all known info			a. NATURAL		
signature.	mation and lorward to the p	anei chairperson io	c. SUICIDE		D
A. IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION			c. LI SUICIDE	f. PENDING	
a. Ullness/injury/event is in Missouri					
b. Illness/injury/event occurred out-				1	
2, COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	3. COUNTY OF ILLNESS/INJURY/	EVENT STATE USE ONLY	4. COUNTY OF DE		STATE USE ONLY
		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		ſ	THE OPE ONE
5. DECEDENT'S NAME (FIRST, MI, LAST)		6. DATE OF BIRTH (MM	VDD/YY)	7. DATE OF DEATH (MM/DD/Y)	0
8. SEX 9. RACE			_/	//	
a. MALE a WHITE	c. ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLA	ANDER e	UNKNOWN	10. IS DECEDENT OF HISPAN	IC ORIGIN?
b. FEMALE b. BLACK	d. DAMERICAN INDIANA			a. Dyes b. D.N	10
11, MOTHER'S NAME (FIRST, MAIDEN, LAST)				12. MOTHER'S DATE OF BIRTH	4
1	,			1 1	
B. INDICATIONS FOR REVIEW — (ALL	DEATHS				
a. Sudden, unexplained death, age b. Unexplained/undetermined man c. DFS reports on decedent or oth d. Decedent in DFS custody e. Possible inadequate supervision f. Possible malnutrition or delay in g. Possible suicide h. Possible inflicted injury i. Firearm injury j. Injury not witnessed by person in k. Confinement l. Suspicious/criminal activity 2. Referral to Panel (Mark one)	ner ner persons in the residence op p q seeking medical care r. s. t. u.	Severe unexplai Pedestrian/bicyo Drug/alcohol-rel Suspected sexu Fire injury Autopsy by certi Panel discretion	l/drug ingestion ined injury cle/driveway inj ated vehicular al assault ified child death	ury injury	on, crush
		a de la companya de l	. Kalendari az	A 4 3000	
 a. ☐ One or more of the indicators m b. ☐ None of the indicators listed app 	arked above apply in this fatali	ty. The case shall be	referred to the	e review panel.	
		or referred to the part	614		
C. CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT HOTLINE Notify Child Abuse/Neglect Hotline of a		re of age			
Trouty of the Apparent agreet Fronting of the	in doubles of children via yea	is of age.			
 Were there prior reports to the Child A If yes, mark all that apply: 	buse/Neglect Hotline? a. 🗆	Yes b. No			
Involving child Involving anyone else in family	3.	☐ Involving caretak	er (other than	family)	
		rola named or			
Current notification to Child Abuse/Neg	lect Hotline was accepted as:				
a. Information/Referral only	b. Report for inves	stigation	c. Unkr	nown	
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		idence of the deceden	t, indicate their relat	ionship to the deced	ent, their age range,	and who is head of
Use correspond	ling letter for approp	priate age range:				
A = 0-5 yrs.	B = 6-9 yrs.	C = 10-14 yrs.	D = 15-18 yrs.	E = 19-40 yrs.	F = >40 yrs.	
a. Natural fa		Age Hea Range Hous	d of ehold i. 🗆 0	Other relative	Age Range	Head of Household
c. Adoptive d. Adoptive e. Stepfathe f. Stepmoth g. Foster fat h. Foster mo	father mother er ner ther		k. 1 	Mother's paramour Father's paramour Other non-relative Another child Another child More than two childre	on (list in narrative)	10000
Lo La Carata Car	tal status of head o	f household?	, p. L.,	viole than two children	in (not in named ve)	
a. Married	1	c. Divorced	rried	e. 🗆 Unknown		
E. DEATH/SCE	NE INFORMATION					
a. Deced b. Other c. Rural i d. Highw	lent's home home road	e. Public drive f. Street g. Private drive h. Farm	j. Licensed k. Unlicens	rivate property d child care facility sed child care facility re residential facility	m. Body of wan. Work place o. Hospital p. Other:	
2. Date of injury	v/event?	a. D/	/ (MM/DD/Y)	n b.	Unknown	
3. Time of injury			(Hour:Minute)		Unknown	
4. Time pronou			(Hour:Minute)		Unknown	
5. Was an auto	psy performed?	a. 🗆 Yes b. 🗆	No c. Unkno	own		
If yes:	RP pathologist?	9000190	(NOTE: Autopsies	s performed by non-	certified child pathol a known medical co	
3. Name of C	CFRP pathologist?	(Last name only)				
F. SUPERVISIO		the decedent at the tir				
a. \(\sum \) Natura b. \(\sum \) Natura c. \(\sum \) Adopti d. \(\sum \) Adopti e. \(\sum \) Stepfa f. \(\sum \) Stepm	al father al mother ive father ive mother ither	g. Foste h. Foste i. Other j. Paren k. Paren	r father r mother	n. 🗆 o. 🗅 p. 🗖	Unlicensed babysitt Child, age: Hospital staff Other non-relative No one in charge of Due to age, no one	watching
2. Was the deci	edent adequately s	upervised? a. 🗆 Ye	es b. \square No c.	☐ Unknown d.	☐ Not applicable	
If no: 1. Did the pe injury/ever a. ☐ Yes	nt?	appear to be intoxicate	d, under influence of	f drugs, mentally ill o	r limited, or otherwise	e impaired at time of
2. Was the p a. ☐ Yes		ied, distracted or aslee	p at the time of the in	njury/event?		
3. Was injury/ev		at least one person?	a. ☐ Yes b. ☐	No c. □ Unkn	own	
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G. CAUSE OF DEATH (Select most appropriate cause	of death and if applicable, co	mplete Section	on H)
1. INJURY (Complete questi	ons 1 and 2 for all injuries)		
Was the injury inflicted? (Inflicted - defined as assault)	a. Yes ltive or aggressive action)	b. 🗆 No	c. Unknown
2. Was the injury intentional?	a. 🗆 Yes	b. 🗆 No	c. Unknown
			able vehicle accident (pedestrian/bicycle/driveway injury, ng questions and complete Section H.
 Position of decedent? a. ☐ Operator b. ☐ Passenger 	c. Other		
Vehicle in which decedent v a. ☐ Car b. ☐ Truck/RV/Van	c. Motorcycle/ATV d. Farm vehicle	f. 🗆 (Semi/Tractor trailer unit Other
5. Was another vehicle involve	d in accident? a. Yes	b. 🗆 No	
Condition of road? a. □ Normal b. □ Loose gravel	c. Wet d. Ice or snow	e. 🗆 (Other Jnknown
 Restraint used by decedent a.	? c. ☐ Used correctly d. ☐ Used incorrectly		Jnknown Not applicable
 Helmet used by decedent? a. Helmet worn 	b. Helmet not worn	c. 🗆 1	Not applicable
9. Primary cause of accident? a. Speeding b. Carelessness	c. Mechanical failure d. Weather conditions	e. 🗆 t	Oriver error Other
2. ILLNESS OR OTHER NAT	URAL CAUSE		
1. Known condition			
Was inadequate care or neg (If yes, mark Section H, No.)		Yes b. [□ No
Complete questions 3 - 8 if dea 3. History information provided	1997 이번 그런 전쟁이 되었어요.	Physician/Me	edical facility c. Other
 4. Age at death? a. □ 0 - 24 hours after birt b. □ 24 - 48 hours 	th c. 48 hours - 6 w		e. G months - 1 year
5. Gestational age? a. □ <25 weeks b. □	25 - 30 weeks c. 2 30-37	weeks d.	□ >37 weeks e. □ Unknown
6. Birth weight in grams (approached) a. □ <750 (<1 lb. 10 oz.) b. □ 750 - 1,499 (1 lb. 10	c. 🗆 1,500) - 2,499 (3 lb: 00 (>5 lbs. 6 o	s. 6 oz. to 5 lbs. 5 oz.) e. 🗌 Unknown z.)
7. Multiple birth? a. Ye	s b. 🗆 No		
8. Have there been other infar	nt deaths in the immediate family	/? a. □ Y	es b. 🗆 No c. 🗆 Unknown
3. UNKNOWN CAUSE (Desc	ribe in narrative. <u>Death shall l</u>	oe reviewed.)	the state of the s
	xplained in infant <1 year of age ion G, Number 2, questions 3		
MO 886-3219 (12-96)	CONT	INUE ON PAGE 4	PAGE

H. CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH If any of the circumstances are applicable, death shall be revi	ewed.	
1. Sudden Unexplained Death of Infant <1 Year 2. Inadequate Care or Neglect 3. Vehicular (Includes pedestrian/bicycle/driveway injury, drug/alcohol related, or other suspicious/criminal activity) 4. Drowning 5. Firearm 6. Suffocation/Strangulation 7. Electrocution	8.	drome y ve) es
I. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF CIRCUMSTANCES OR OTHE	R COMMENTS	
-		
J. PREVENTION		
 To what degree was this death believed to be preventable? (Preventable death is defined as one in which awareness/educircumstances that led to death.) 	ucation/action by an individual	or the community may have changed the
a. Not at all b. Possibly	c. Definitely	
2. Primary risk factors involved in the child's death? (Mark all that	apply)	
	e.	. Drugs or alcohol . Other
3. Were these risk factors identified in your community prior to the	e death? a. Yes b.	□ No
4. Was any action taken in your community to address the risk fac	ctors prior to this death?	Yes b. No
5. Could the family or child have taken actions to reduce the risk?		
a. Yes b. No	c. Unknown	
6. What actions can be taken by your community to prevent similar	ar deaths.	
 a. Legislation, law or ordinance b. Community safety project c. Product safety action d. Educational activities in school e. Educational activities in the media 	f. Public forums g. News services h. Changes in agency p i. Other programs or ag j. None	
CORONER/MEDICAL EXAMINER SIGNATURE	REFER TO CFRP?	DATE (MM/DD/YY)
•	a. YES b. NO	
CFRP CHAIR SIGNATURE	REFER TO CFRP?	DATE (MM/DD/YY)
	a. YES b. NO	
REGIONAL COORDINATOR SIGNATURE	Tare to ore ind	DATE (MM/DD/YY)
		1 7
MO 886-3219 (12-96)		//

MISSOURI DEPART DIVISION OF FAMIL CHILD FATALIT TO BE COMPLETED F	STATE DEATH CERT, NO.	USE ONLY BIRTH CERT, NO.	DATA FORM		
INSTRUCTIONS	711124 02 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12		CFRP CASE NO.	DECEDENT DON	-
Notify Child Abuse/Neglect Hotlin Complete the form with all known forty-five days of the death.	n information and forward to the		☐ MEDICAID	CAN INCIDENT NO. AANNER OF DEATH d. HOMICIDE e. UNDETERMINET)
A. IDENTIFICATION INFORMAT 1. COUNTY OF RESIDENCE	2. COUNTY OF ILLNES	SS/INJURY/EVENT STATE USE ONLY	3. COUNTY OF DEATH	ſ	STATE USE ONLY
4. DECEDENT'S NAME (FIRST, MI. LAST) / 7. SEX B. RA B.		5. DATE OF BIRTH (MM	_/	DATE OF DEATH (MM/DD/Y)	
b. FEMALE 6.		AN INDIAN/ALASKAN NATIVE	a.		10
10. MOTHER'S NAME (FIRST, MAIDEN, LAST)			11	1. MOTHER'S DATE OF BIRTH	(MM/DD/YY)
B. CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT HO	1			11	
Involving child Involving anyone else in Involving anyone else in Information to Child At Information/Referral only C. SOCIAL INFORMATION For all persons living in the rehousehold. (Select only one household.)	ouse/Neglect Hotline was accept	b. Report for inves	DFS reports		head of
Use corresponding letter for appr	opriate age range:				
A = 0-5 yrs. B = 6-9 yrs.		= 15-18 yrs. E = 19-40		0 yrs. Age Head o ange Househo	
a. Natural father b. Natural mother c. Adoptive father d. Adoptive mother e. Stepfather f. Stepmother g. Foster father h. Foster mother		i. Other relative j. Other relative k. Mother's paramo l. Father's paramo m. Other non-relativ n. Another child o. Another child p. More than two of	our		
2. Current marital status of head	of household?				
a. Married b. Widowed	c. Divorced d. Never married	e. 🗌 Unkno	wn		
MO 886-3218 (12-96)	CON	ITINUE ON PAGE 2			PAGE 1

D. DEATH/SCENE INFORMATION 1. Place of death?	ON	
a. Decedent's home b. Other home c. Rural road d. Highway	e. Public drive i. Other private proper f. Street j. Licensed child care g. Private drive h. Farm l. Child care residentia	facility n. Work place e facility o. Hospital
2. Date of injury/event?	a / / (MM/DD/YY)	b. Unknown
3. Time of injury/event?	a. 🗆 : (Hour:Minute) 🗆 AM 🗆 PM	b. Unknown
4. Time pronounced dead?	a. 🗆 : (Hour:Minute) 🗆 AM 🗆 PM	b. Unknown
5. Autopsy performed by?	a. CFRP Pathologist (Last Name Only) D. Not performed	
E. SUPERVISION		
1. Who was in charge of watchir	ng the decedent at the time of injury/event?	
a. \[\] Natural father b. \[\] Natural mother c. \[\] Adoptive father d. \[\] Adoptive mother e. \[\] Stepfather f. \[\] Stepmother	g.	m. Unlicensed babysitter/child care worker n. Child, age: o. Hospital staff p. Other non-relative q. No one in charge of watching r. Due to age, no one in charge
Was the decedent adequately	그리다. 그래의 마음프리아스 다른 시간이 얼벌되어 안	
injury/event? a. ☐ Yes b. ☐ No		
F. PANEL FINDINGS		
Date of first panel meeting?	a. \(\sum_ \sum_ / \sum_ \sum_ \sum_ \text{(MM/DD/YY)}	
2. Panel members participating?		
a. Coroner b. Prosecutor c. DFS worker d. Public health/Physician	e.	h. Uvenile officer i. Optional member j. Optional member
3. Total number of meetings held	d? a. \square One b. \square Two c. \square Three or more	
4. Death scene investigation cor	nducted? (Mark all that apply)	
a. By law enforcement b. By coroner	c. ☐ By medical examiner e. ☐ By fire in d. ☐ By EMS f. ☐ By other	
5. Investigation by law enforcem	ent?	
a. Conducted, no arrest	b. Conducted, arrest for:	c. Pending d. Not conducted
6. Investigation/evaluation by juv	venile officer?	
a. Conducted, no action	b. Conducted, juvenile court action	c. Pending d. Not conducted
7. Review of records by Departr	nent of Health?	
a. Conducted, no action	b. Conducted, services provided	c. \square Pending d. \square Not conducted
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3 4	b. Mother f.	ury? a. 🗆		e. Unable to de	o. ☐ Stranger p. ☐ Unknown
3 4	b. Mother f. c. Father g. d. Stepmother h.	. ☐ Foster parent ury? a. ☐		re worker	
3	b. Mother f. c. Father g. d. Stepmother h.	Foster parent		re worker	
3	b. ☐ Mother f. c. ☐ Father g.		I. Child ca	re worker	
3	b. Mother f.	Father's paramour		77. 11. 11. 11. 11.	o. Li Strander
3		☐ Mother's paramour	j. Acquaink. Friend	tance	n. Other child
3		Stepfather	i. Other re		m. Sibling
	4. Person(s) inflicting injury? (Mark al	I that apply)			
2	3. If intentional, was decedent? a.	. ☐ Intended victim b. ☐	Random victim		
	Was the injury intentional? a.	□ Intentional b. □ Unin	tentional/Accidenta	c. Unknown	
1	Was the injury inflicted? a. (Inflicted - defined as assaultive)	. ☐ Yes b. ☐ No c. ☐ or aggressive action)	Unknown		
	INJURY (If marked, also comple		N. Comb		
_	mplete Section appropriate to deat				
	CAUSE OF DEATH				
f.	f. Stepmother	Parent's female par	ramour	r. Stranger	
e	e. Stepfather	k. Parent's male para	mour	q. Other non-re	
	c. ☐ Adoptive father d. ☐ Adoptive mother	i. ☐ Other relative j. ☐ Sibling		 o. Acquaintance p. Other non-re 	
	b. Natural mother	h. Foster mother		n. 🔲 Friend	
	a. Natural father	g. Foster father		m. Babysitter/c	hild care worker
4. Ir	Indicate the relationship of the person	(s) arrested or charged to the	decedent.		
	a. ☐ Yes b. ☐ No	-			0.0
3. V	Was one or more of the persons arre-			child at time of fatal i	llness/injury/event?
	이어보고 있는 게임에서 어떻게 이번에 어려워 되었습니다.	nree or more d. \(\sum \) Not ap	plicable		
	Number of persons arrested or charg			y	
	Number of person(s) arrested/charge	T	wo c. Three	or more	
	PERSON(S) ARRESTED/CHARGED no arrest or charge, go to Section H				
Ы					
13.	. Were changes in agency policies or	practices recommended as a	result of the review	? a. ∐ Yes b.	□ No
	. Were additional services provided as				TTW.
	Did the review lead to additional inve		o. ∐ No		
		Conducted, services pro		Pending d.	☐ Not conducted
	Review of medical/trip records by EN			le v	The company of the co
	b. Charge filed for:		d. No action	on	
	a. Suspected perpetrator, no cha	rge filed		or in progress	
1	Action by prosecutor?				
,	 a. Conducted, no action b. Conducted, services provided 	 c. Conducted, case in d. Pending 	nvestigation	e. Not conduct	ed
). ,		ily Services?			

9. Was the injury drug related? a. Yes	b. □ No c.	Unknown	
10. Was the injury gang related? a. ☐ Yes	b. □ No c.	Unknown	
11. Did the injury occur during commission of a cri	me? a. □ Ye	s b. 🗆 No	c. Unknown
12. If suicide: (Mark all that apply)			
 a. Prior attempts b. Talked of suicide c. Prior mental health problems 			viously received mental health services completely unexpected
2. ILLNESS OR OTHER NATURAL CAUSE (If applicable, complete Inadequate Care	or Neglect in Sec	tion I)	
1. Known Condition			
Complete questions 2 - 11 if natural cause deat	h in infant <1 year	r of age (INCLU	IDING SIDS)
2. Age at death?			
	48 hours - 6 wee 6 weeks - 6 mont		e. G 6 months - 1 year
3. Gestational age at birth?			ALCOHOL BUTTON
a. \square <25 weeks b. \square 25 - 30 weeks	c. 30 - 37 v	weeks d. \square	>37 weeks e. Unknown
4. Birth weight in grams (approximate lbs./oz.)?			
a. □ < 750 (<1 lb. 10 oz.) b. □ 750 - 1,499 (1 lb. 10 oz. to 3 lbs. 5 oz.		2,499 (3 lbs. 6 oz >5 lbs. 6 oz.)	t. to 5 lbs. 5 oz.) e. 🗌 Unknown
5. Multiple birth? a. ☐ Yes b. ☐ No			
6. Total number of prenatal visits?			
a. None b. 1-3 c. 4-6	d. 🗆 7 - 10	e. Unkno	own
7. First prenatal visit occurred during?			
a. First trimester b. Second trime	ester c. 🗆 Th	ird trimester	d. Unknown
8. Medical complications during pregnancy?	a. 🗆 Yes	b. 🗆 No	c. Unknown
9. Smoking during pregnancy?	a. 🗆 Yes	b. 🗆 No	c. Unknown
10. Drug use during pregnancy?	a. 🗆 Yes	b. 🗆 No	c. Unknown
11. Alcohol use during pregnancy?	a. 🗆 Yes	b. No	c. Unknown
3. UNKNOWN CAUSE (Describe in narrative)		
I. CIRCUMSTANCES OF DEATH		No. 27 to 1 to	
1. SUDDEN INFANT DEATH SYNDROME (A	so complete Secti	on H-2, questions	s 2-11)
Position of decedent at discovery?			
	On stomach, face On back	e position unknov	vn e. □ On side f. □ Unknown
2. Normal sleeping position?			
a. On Back b. On stomach	c. On side	d. U Varies	e. Unknown
3. Location of decedent when found?			
a. Crib b. Playpen c. Be	ed d. 🗆 Coud	h e. 🗆 Floo	or f. Other g. Unknown
4. Was decedent sleeping alone?			
a. Yes b. No c. Unknow	n		
110 000 0010 (12 00)	COLUTION	E ON DACE 5	
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2. L	INADEQUATE CARE OR N	EGLECT (Mark all th	at apply)				
b.	a. Apparent lack of supervision b. Apparent lack of medical care c. Munchausen Syndrome by Proxy d. Failure to Thrive (non-organic) e. Malnutrition f. Dehydration g. Oral water in			on j. Out-of-hospital birth r intoxication k. Other			
з. 🗆	VEHICLE ACCIDENT						
1.	Position of decedent?						
	a. Operator c. Passenger b. Pedestrian d. Bicyclist		senger clist	e. Other			
2.	Vehicle in which decedent wa	as occupant?					
	a.			g. ☐ Other farm vehicle j. ☐ Other h. ☐ All-terrain vehicle k. ☐ Not applicable l, ☐ Semi/Tractor trailer unit			
3.	Vehicle in which decedent wa	is not occupant?					
	a. ☐ Car d. ☐ Bicycle b. ☐ Truck/RV/Van e. ☐ Riding mower c. ☐ Motorcycle f. ☐ Farm tractor			g. ☐ Other farm vehicle j. ☐ Other h. ☐ All-terrain vehicle k. ☐ Not applicable i. ☐ Semi/Tractor trailer unit			
4.	Condition of road?						
	a, Normal b. Loo	se gravel c.	Wet d. 🗆	Ice or snow	e. \square Other f.	Unknown	
5.	Restraint used?						
	a. ☐ Present, not used c. ☐ Used correctly b. ☐ None in vehicle d. ☐ Used incorrectly			e. ☐ Unknown f. ☐ Not applicable			
6.	Helmet used?						
	a. \square Helmet worn b. \square Helmet not worn		net not worn	c. Not applicable			
7.	Alcohol and/or other drug use	?					
	a. Decedent impaired b. Driver of decedent's ve	hicle impaired	0	Driver of	other vehicle impaire cable	d	
8.	Primary cause of accident?						
	a. Speeding b. Carelessness	c. Mechanica d. Weather c		e. Drive f. Othe		g. 🗆 Unknown	
4. [DROWNING						
1.	Place of drowning?						
	a. \square Lake, river, pond or creb. \square Bathtub	eek c. Swir d. Well	nming pool /Cistern		Bucket Wading pool	g. Other h. Unknown	
2.	Activity at time of drowning?						
	a.	c. Swir			Other Unknown		
3.	Was decedent wearing a floa	tation device?	a. 🗆 Yes	b. 🗆 No			
4.	Did decedent enter area of w	ater unattended?	a. 🗆 Yes	b. 🗆 No	c. Unknown	d. Not applicable	
5.	Could decedent swim?		a. 🗆 Yes	b. No	c. Unknown	d. Not applicable	
6.	Were alcohol or drugs a factor	or?	a. 🗌 Yes	b. 🗆 No			
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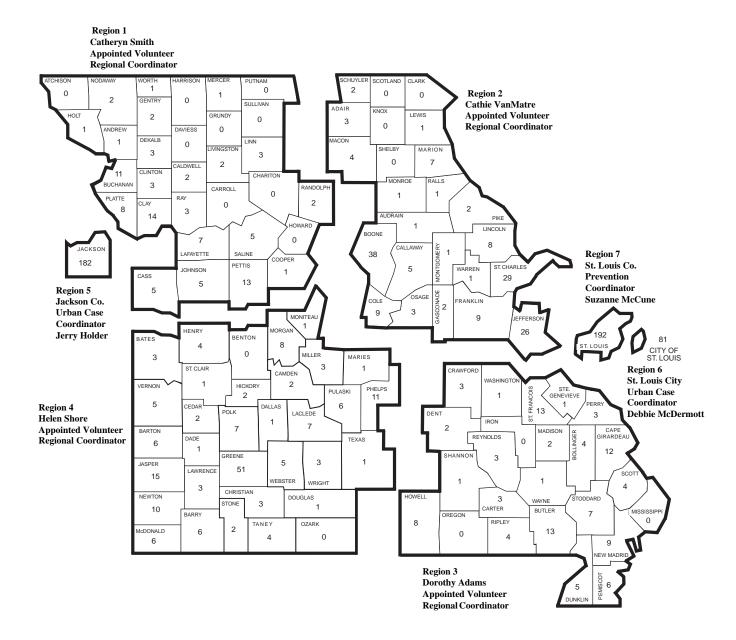
□ FI	IREARM					
1. Per	erson handling the firearm?					
		y member c. \square A	cquaintance	d. Strange	er e. Unknown	
2. Typ	pe of firearm?					
a.	☐ Handgun b. ☐ Rifle	c. Shotgun	d. Other	e. Unkno	own	
3. Ag	ge of person handling firearm?	a. 🗆	b. Unknow	wn		
4. Us	se of firearm at time of injury?					
b.	☐ Shooting at other person☐ Shooting at self☐ Cleaning firearm	d. Target sho e. Loading fi f. Hunting		g. Playin h. Othe i. Unkn	r	
5. Die	d person handling firearm atte	nd safety classes?	a. 🗆 Yes	b. 🗆 No	c. Unknown	
□ s	UFFOCATION/STRANGULAT	TON				
1. Ca	ause of suffocation/strangulation	on?				
b. c. d.	Other person overlaying of Wedging Food Other person's hand(s) Object covering decedent		g. 🗆 i. 🖂	Object exerting Small object or Other Unknown	pressure on victim's r toy in mouth	eck/chest
2. If s	sleeping, location of decedent	at the time?				
1000	☐ In crib☐ In bed	c. In couch/chair d. Being held		☐ In infant ca ☐ On floor	rseat	g. Other h. Unknown
3. If s	sleeping, was decedent sleepi	ng alone?				
a.	Yes	b. No	c.	Unknown		
4. If I	bedding was involved:					
1.	Was the design of bed hazar a. ☐ Yes	dous? b. 🗆 No	C.	Unknown		
2.	Was decedent placed on soft a. ☐ Yes	bedding?	C.	Unknown		
3.	Was there improper use of boa. ☐ Yes	edding? b. No	C.	Unknown		
□Е	ELECTROCUTION					
1. Sc	ource of electricity?					
	☐ Water contact ☐ Electrical wire	c.		Tool Lightening		g.
. 🗆 F	FALL INJURY					
1. Fa	all was from?					
	Open window Furniture	c. Natural e			e.	vation
2. He	eight of fall? a. # feet _	b. 🗆	Unknown			
3. La	anding surface composition/ha	rdness? a. \square Car	rpet b. 🗆 (Concrete c.	☐ Ground d. ☐	Other
4. W	as decedent in a baby walker	? a. 🗆	Yes b. [□ No c.	☐ Not applicable	
5. W	as decedent thrown or pushed	d down? a. 🗆	Yes b. [□ No c.	Unknown	
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9. Depoisoning/overdose							
1. Type of poisoning?							
a. Prescription medicine d. Illegal drug g. Food product b. Over-the-counter medicine e. Alcohol h. Other c. Chemical f. Carbon monoxide or other gas inhalation i. Unknown							
2. Was substance in safety packaging?							
a. 🗆 Yes b. 🗀 No c. 🗀 Unknown d. 🗀 Not applicable							
3. Location of drug or chemical?							
a. \square In closed, secured area b. \square In closed, unsecured area c. \square In open area							
10. 🗌 FIRE/BURN							
1. If fire, the source?							
a.							
2. Smoke alarm present? a. ☐ Yes b. ☐ No c. ☐ Unknown d. ☐ Not applicable							
3. Smoke alarm in working order? a. ☐ Yes b. ☐ No c. ☐ Unknown d, ☐ Not applicable							
4. Fire started by? a. □ Decedent b. □ Other c. □ No one d. □ Unknown							
5. Activity of person starting fire?							
a. ☐ Playing c. ☐ Cooking e. ☐ Other g. ☐ Not applicable b. ☐ Smoking d. ☐ Suspected arson f. ☐ Unknown							
6. Construction of fire site?							
a. Wood frame b. Brick/stone c. Metal d. Trailer e. Other f. Not applicable							
7. Multiple fire injuries or deaths? a. ☐ Yes b. ☐ No							
8. For structure fire, where was decedent found?							
a. Hiding b. In bed c. Stairway d. Close to exit e. Other							
9. Did decedent know of a fire escape plan?							
a. ☐ Yes b. ☐ No c. ☐ Unknown d. ☐ Not applicable							
10. If burn, the source?							
a. Hot water b. Appliance c. Cigarettes d. Heater e. Chemical f. Other							
11, CRUSH (Non-vehicle) (Describe in narrative)							
1. Where did crush occur? a. ☐ Indoors b. ☐ Outdoors							
12. CONFINEMENT							
1. Place of confinement?							
a. ☐ Refrigerator/Appliance c. ☐ Chest/Box/Locker e. ☐ Other b. ☐ Motor vehicle d. ☐ Room/Building							
13. SHAKEN/IMPACT SYNDROME							
1. Prior history of abuse?							
a. Yes b. No							
2. Suspected cause?							
a. Crying b. Disobedience c. Feeding difficulty d. Toilet training e. Other f. Unknown							
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14. OTHER INFLICTED INJURY			
1. Manner of injury?			
a. Cut/stabbed b. St	ruck c. 🗆 Thrown d. 🗀 (Other e. Unknown	
2. Injury inflicted with?			
a. Sharp object (e.g., knife, s b. Blunt object (e.g., hamme		е. 🗆 с	Inknown
15. OTHER CAUSE (Describe in na	arrative)		
J. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF CIR		MENTS	
K. SERVICES PROVIDED			
1. List services provided by agencie	es as a result of the death. (Mark all	that apply)	
a. Bereavement counseling	d. Emergency shelter	g. Health care	j. No services
 b. ☐ Economic support c. ☐ Funeral arrangements 	 e. Mental health services f. Social services 	h. Legal service	s
L. PREVENTION		- 17 J.	
1. To what degree was this death belie		V. V. J.	
	☐ Possibly c. ☐ D	efinitely	
 Primary risk factors involved in the c a. Medical c. 		nvironmental g. [Drugs or alcohol
			Other
3. Were these risk factors identified in	your community prior to the death?	a	☐ Yes b. ☐ No
4. Was any action taken in your commi	unity to address the risk factors price	r to this death? a.	☐ Yes b. ☐ No
5. Could the family or child have taken	actions to reduce the risk?	a. 🗆 Yes b.	☐ No c. ☐ Unknown
What prevention activities have been a. Legislation, law or ordinance	f. [Consumer product safet	ty action (800-638-8095)
 b. Community safety project c. Public forums 		☐ News services ☐ Changes in agency prac	tica
d. Educational activities in school	ot i. [Other programs or activ	
e. Educational activities in the m		None	
 Target populations for prevention act a. Children 	livities? (Mark all that apply) c. Parents/Care givers	e. 🗆 c	others
b. General public	d. Child protection profess		Milero
8. Estimated costs for prevention?			
 a. No cost involved b. All services donated 	c.	e. 🗆 >	\$500 Inknown
Lead organization?	d. 🗆 \$100 - \$500	, 00	TIKTOWIT
a. Health/Medical services	d. Schools	g. 🗆 C	Wher
b. Social services	e. Mental health services	g. 🗆 C	wiei.
c. \square Law enforcement	f. Local community group		
CFRP CHAIR SIGNATURE			DATE (MM/DD/YY)
REGIONAL COORDINATOR SIGNATURE			DATE (MM/DD/YY)
No. of the control of			
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CHILD FATALITY REVIEW PROGRAM

1998 COORDINATOR REGIONS AND CHILD DEATHS PER COUNTY*



*CHILD DEATHS: Missouri Incidence Deaths of Children Ages < 18.

All regional coordinators may be reached through the toll free number:

1-800-487-1626

The State Technical Assistance Team (STAT) would like to acknowledge the efforts of the Department of Social Services Research and Evaluation Unit, particularly, Rebecca Diekemper in compiling the statistics for this annual report and for her ongoing responsiveness to the data needs of this unit.

This report is available at this internet address:

www.dss.state.mo.us/stat/stat.htm

For additional information about the Missouri's Child Fatality Review Program:

call: 1-573-751-5980 e-mail: dssstat@mail.state.mo.us write to: State Technical Assistance Team P.O. Box 1527 Jefferson City, MO 65103-1527